■ THIS ODD WORLD

Hamburg's Reeperbahn – the most wicked mile in Europe

"Lovely sexy girls, at your finger tips," shouts the tout at the door of the third class bar on Hamburg's Reeperbahn in the St Pauli district gripping a passer-by's arm fleetingly but with a steely hand, trying to convince him of the joys the "bare facts" that can be learned, experienced, in the dim light of the club.

Scenes such as this will not be occuring any more on the "most wicked mile of the world".

The touts have now been gagged after a fashion. They are no longer allowed to sing the praises of 'bare facts' and seize potential clients by the arm. Authorities in Hamburg have passed a local regulation to this effect. The uniformed touts looking like jaded princes from long-forgotten operettas must find other ways of attracting customers.

That is not the only new development on the sinful, costly pavements down the Reeperbahn. Great things are planned for building sites there. A large part of the Reeperbahn is to have a new appearance. There is one site which is at the moment crowded with people and parked cars from all over the country, but this will not remain so for long. It is proposed to build an amusement centre to include restaurants, coffee houses, small shops and the like.

Official sources expect to begin on the building next spring.

These plans are not intended to include striptease and other "bare facts" but are more concerned with giving the Reeperbahn a more homely aspect.

On the site which is a 400 feet long and 65 feet wide various novel eating and drinking restaurants are to be built, all with a nautical theme. The idea is to accentuate the Hamburg harbour, Hamburg a world port, motif. The plans include as well small cafes, a Greek wine cellar, and an Italian pizzeria.

Despite the homely theme the whole project is to have a smack of the cosmopolitan.

But these plans, drawn up by private interests in conjunction with the Hamburg Senate do not resolve all the problems that beset the Reeperbahn and the St Pauli district as a whole.

The ladies who work at the oldest profession in the world but who do not operate from a permanent place of employment, wandering through the streets to ply their trade, are another headache.

It has been suggested that these women should be restricted to a certain area of the St Pauli district and prohibited from wandering the streets indiscriminately. It is clear that these ladies of easy virtue belong to St Pauli just as much as does the tower of St Michael's Church (St Michaeliskirche). But they must be kept within bounds, so that they are not constantly in contact with the citizens of the city and school children.

Demands have been made from the Parents' Association in St Pauli for reinforced police in the streets of the district, arranged by Hamburg's authorities.

St Pauli is not a place to visit for the good of your health, according to the police officers stationed in the area. They are famous in this country for being named after the notorious street where their station stands, the Davidswache.

St Pauli is good fun but its pleasures should not be allowed to go too far. Being too strict would serve no purpose. When the new developments have been realised it will not mean that the lights on the Reeperbahn are dimmed forever. The most famous playcentre of Europe will still continue its pleasurable way. There are 300 pubs, bars and nightclubs in the area and they will continue to serve a pleasure-seeking public.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 2 July 1969)



The neon glitter of the Reeperbahn where pleasure and crime rub shoulders

(Photo: Conti-h.

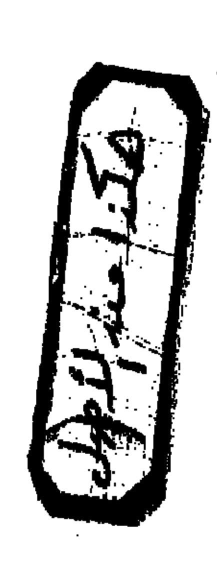
Second generation of demonstrators!

Children of the world, unite! This is the motto of an unusual demonstration in West Berlin. Commune 99 and other groups of the Extra-Parliamentary Opposition (APO) staged a march for APO tots. About 100 children and many grown-ups took part in the demonstration.

Led by their parents, veteran demonstrators all, the children paraded for thirty minutes through Steglitz before they settled down to enjoy themselves in a park with lemonade, sweets and a Punch and Judy show.

One placard called for "More Parents for Every Child."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 July 1969)



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 29 July 1969
Eighth year - No. 381 - By Air

C 20725 C

... of the ...erested. ... political life of ...etary in the Federal ... In this position new ... ten-

The beginning of a new era

THE WORLD SALUTES THE U.S. ASTRONAUTS

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Alexander the Great thrust his spearhead into the coast of Asia Minor, little realising that he had thereby extented the frontiers of Europe to the Indus. Napoleon kissed the soil of Egypt. The conquistadores of the modern age knew a thing or two about ceremonial.

They scared away the owls of Minerva with trumpet fanfares. They adopted a multitude of symbols. Obelisks were transplanted to the capital city. Monuments dedicated to fame pointed at the Gallo-Roman sky. Triumphal arches were built.

Historical parallels occur in abundance in connection with the first landing on the Moon. But they all fail to do the occasion justice. The language of jubilation came to an end when Armstrong and Aldrin left their technological shell and set foot on the plaster-grey Sea of Tranquillity, coming into contact with the dust of another star, dust thousands of millions of years old.

The images we all know, the current comparisons pale, burn out, are no longer relevant.

Where in the lunar module was the element of conquest? Are Armstrong and Aldrin conquistadores? Or are they the most perfect robots a research scientist could wish? They were fed and programmed like computers. Their orders were clear, they had a partial programme and every minute was accounted for.

They were trained like no one has ever been trained before, but the first step wsd their own deed. To become explorers they had to conquer, to break a barrier, the barrier of fear of falling into a bottomless pit.

This was all they had in common with Alexander the Great, Napoleon and the conquistadores over the centuries. They said little, were even taciturn on their way to the Moon. The men of Apollo 8 their vanguard, indulged in comments that would have filled whole comic papers. Walt Disney was on board with them.

They played with toothbrushes. They let cameras hover weightlessly in the air and their euphoria take on feverish proportions. Space was the background to a variety performance and the Earth was a beautiful blue.

They played their parts so convincingly that the flight could well have been taken for a televised practical joke – until they landed in the Pacific, shaken men who were obviously going to suffer from the after-effects of shock. The sole sentence that the crew of Apollo 11 jokingly allowed themselves neither disproved the rule nor ran counter to their tacit agreement. "Hey, boys," they called from the cosmos, "can you turn the Earth round a little so that we can see something other than water, water everywhere? "

This crack brought back memories of Apollo 8. It was a psychological break through Armstrong's silence, otherwise true to form. His was the silence of a man trekking into the desert, a man with golden head-dress gazing at the Sun and its corona. It was the silence of an explorer.

For the Moon is no man's land. The Stars and Stripes will remain a souvenir, not a symbol of occupation. Armstrong and Aldrin set foot on a heavenly body that will never be their own.

They are the first men to follow the rules of a future space ethic, an unknown language as yet but one that the peoples of the Earth are busy deciphering. They will have to do so if the commentator who compared Cape Kennedy with the Museion of Alexandria is to be proved right.

A bold comparison, this, and an image of conquest too: first press on to the Indus, then civilise, cultivate. It is, perhaps, a little too redolent of victory, too reminiscent of the course of history, which has never learnt the simple but horrifying rule of three of advance, invasion and headlong retreat.

Imagination is insufficient to realise the consequences of this first step. Much information will be gained and the Moon will break down into many Moons: the geological Moon, the strategic Moon, the TV Moon and the latterday Moon of the imagination.

Lunar samples are to be internationalised, divided into units of so and so many grammes. Further exploration is to be delegated and the adventure brought down to Earth in dozens of research laboratories. Many a scientist will hold a piece of Moon in his hands. What price the gramme?

Armstrong saw no angels, we know; nor did he see any devils. The Moon is sexless, without history, godless, amorphous, atonal, a neuter the value of which is now to be evaluated.

The first step, the first patrol, will be

Continued on page 2

The last step up the costly ladder

(Cartoon: Flora/DIE ZEIT)

IN THIS ISSUE

Milestone in mankind's history

This, then, is the day that will become part of history. It will be one among others but one distinguished from others of its kind by world-wide participation, live armchair spectatorship.

There is no need to go back as far as Columbus to recall how long it took for news of the discovery of the New World to reach Europe and how much longer it was before the general public realised what had occurred.

Never at one and the same time has so much of Manking so tensely watched the same pictures. Never, it seems, has the whole of Mankind jointly experienced a single event.

Once this is said, views may differ on evaluation of the achievement and the hopes and fears connected with official statements on the lunar mission. The psychological repercussions are certainly a fact.

Reports from America bear witness to the justified pride of the American people about their achievement.

Europe cannot but be glad for America. Our congratulations are genuine. America will not begrudge us considering the lunar landing an enterprise of all Mankind rather than a national achievement. This does not detract from admiration for the achievement of the major Western power and it helps to spread the unifying factor beyond the borders of the United States.

Envy will not be suppressed all over the world. Europe can afford to do so because it realises that only division for which it is itself responsible prevents it from competing with the great powers.

In a number of developing countries, on the other hand, a different view may well be taken of the growing technological and power-political gap between the superpowers and themselves. How good it would be if the common experience were to boost all over the world the feeling that joint tasks are to be done and strengthen the sentiment of solidarity.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July 1969)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

US and USSR problems

How can the number of strategic nuclear weapons stockpiled by the United States and the Soviet Union be limited by means of a treaty between the two superpowers without lessening the improbability of a new world war?

Paradoxical though the question may sound, it has in recent weeks been considered seriously and with growing intensity in Washington, by the North Atlantic Council in Brussels and, no doubt, in Moscow too.

It remains to be seen whether President Nixon's wish will be fulfilled and the first round of strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, referred to in Nato jargon as SALT (Strategic Arms Limitations Talks), will in fact begin in mid-August.

Over the past few years the Soviet Union has taken advantage of the burden imposed on the US budget by war expenditure in Vietnam to outpace the United States in the nuclear arms race. President Nixon could definitely increase Soviet interest in starting the talks by withdrawing more GIs from the Far East.

As always when US-Soviet negotiations are involved America's Nato partners in Europe are looking forward to SALT with mixed feelings. They welcomed President Nixon's decision to start consultations within the framework of Nato but the results so far have been less than Europe had expected.

The Americans find it difficult to formulate specific plans without being aware of Soviet intentions. European members of Nato, on the other hand, find it difficult to formulate their common worries without overindulging in improbable theories.

According to present Nato planning conventional warfare in Europe would lead to the use of tactical nuclear weapons if Nato troops were to be forced to undertake major withdrawals by Eastern aggressors.

Should a breathing-space not be achieved the launching-pads of Soviet medium-distance missiles aimed at Western Europe would then be subjected to an American nuclear attack, insofar as the US President would be prepared to take this step, for it would make a major exchange inevitable.

For this major confrontation the United States has more than 1,000 Minuteman missiles with nuclear warheads at the ready in underground bunkers, also more than 600 Polaris missiles with nuclear warheads in, to date, 41 nuclear submarines, some of which are at all times on standby underwater at strategic launching-points.

According to Western surveys the Soviet Union has not only at least 1,000 medium-distance missiles aimed at Western Europe but also between 1,000 and 2,000 intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at targets in North America and roughly ninety nuclear submarines equipped with nuclear warheads.

No one can reasonably estimate how much of this potential on either side would survive the other's attack underground, underwater or in the air for use in the counter-attack. Both great powers have accordingly begun in recent years to build up anti-missile systems, missiles fitted with nuclear warheads aimed at exploding approaching enemy missiles if possible at a great height and before they have time to do their work.

While the Kremlin's anti-missile shield is evidently intended first and foremost to protect Moscow President Nixon has decided, after protracted debate in Congress and government, to build up America's anti-missile first and foremost with the aim of protecting US missile bases rather than the general public.

The more progress the development and build-up of anti-missile systems makes, the more both sides must concentrate on offensive weapons to maintain the deterrent effect. Otherwise the entire arms race would have no point.

The latest development in offensive weapons is a missile fitted with several warheads, each of which can be electronically aimed at a target of its own. There are also plans for missiles that aim their deadly pay load at the target from an orbit outside the Earth's atmosphere, so making the launching of anti-missile missiles in time either more difficult or impossible.

Consultations in the North Atlantic Council have made it clear that the Americans feel that limiting or abolishing these refined weapons systems would be the best policy. The Europeans are worried that the Soviet Union might prefer to try and head talks in another direction because of the constant advantage Moscow has gained in latest developments.

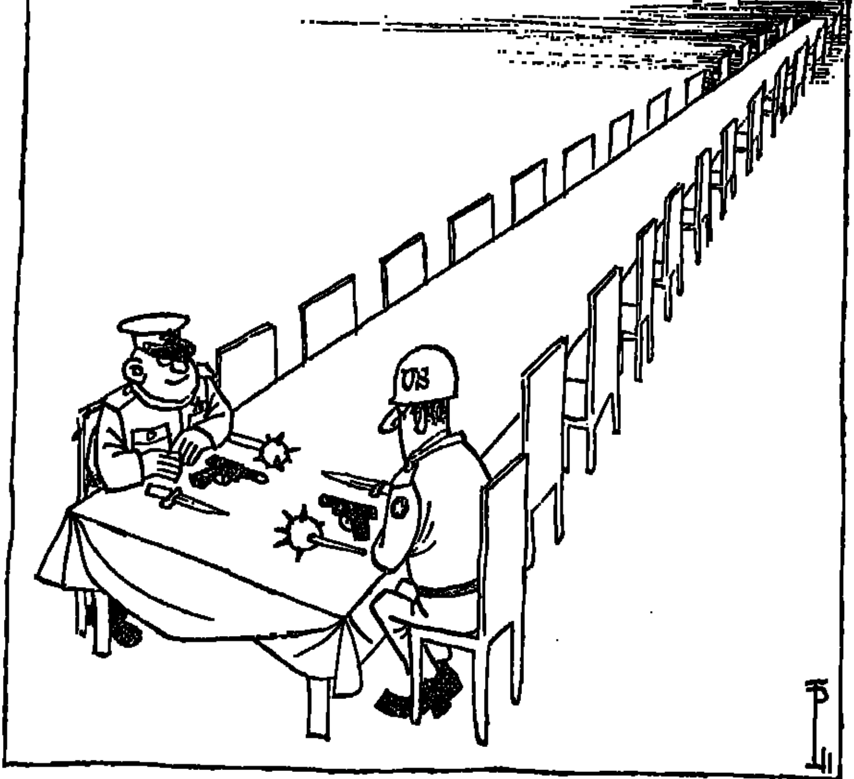
America's Western European allies promptly asked how agreement was to be reached and how, once agreed, the terms of the agreement were to be carried out and proven to be so.

The real worries of America's Western European allies, either non-nuclear or, as in the case of Britain and France, relatively poorly armed with nuclear weapons, start at a far lower point in the nuclear armaments scale. They feel it would be desirable, should agreement be reached, for the threat to Western Europe of Soviet medium-distance missiles to be eliminated.

The Americans, on the other hand, reckon – no doubt rightly – that this demand might induce the Soviet Union to include tactical weapons in the talks too.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 July 1969)



Let's talk about disarmament again!

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

Continued from page 1

followed by many others – in regions where the Sun sets the ground on fire and others where icy cold has prevailed since time began. Bunkers will be built, lunar catacombs.

The process of establishing a lunar base will be accompanied by incredible sacrifices, the danger of asphyxiation, unimaginable homesickness and never-ending fear. With the grim lunar horizon on all sides lullabies lose their effect. Books and gramophone records are no help. Entirely different perspectives hail into sight. What now, conquistadores?

Man has lassoed the Moon in orbit, bringing it closer to Earth, to the deserts of this planet, into the consciousness of the peoples and the hands of the selenographers, on to writers' desks and preachers' pulpits.

The question has been set. Man must answer it. A palm frond has been thrust into the eagle's claw. This is the last symbol of the old history and the first of a new one. A new era has begun. New victories count.

New era

The thoughts of a silent Armstrong may survey the entire perspective. The astronauts have no alternative but to return to Earth, a planet that is choking in noise, the sound of gunfire and blanket bombing that they can hear better through their electronic umbilical cord than the rest of us. "Caelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt," wrote Horace. The sky changes on crossing the Moon but not the spirit. Was the poet right?

At school Armstrong read his Whitman and will have recalled the panegyrical *Salut au monde*. It will increase their homesickness to unparallelled proportions but this is the price they must pay. Then the return they will have experienced the greatest pleasure Man can feel today. For the Earth is blue and it is the carpet on which we all fly.

Helmuth de Haas

(DIE WELT, 21 July 1969)

Yemen resumes ties with Bonn

The situation has changed so rap. of late in Southern Arabia that many educated German is no longer sure how many governments of the Yemen there are, for instance.

In addition to the republic of this name, with Sanaa as its capital there was for some time a monarchist counter-government with a member of the family of the last Imam as head of state. Now, however, part of the conservative tribes have made peace with the republic.

This is partly because the republican government, after severing its links with Cairo and securing the withdrawal of Egyptian troops, paved the way for conciliation with monarchist Saudi Arabia. The Sanaa government is now recognised by foreign countries as the legal representative of the Yemen.

South Yemen, capital Aden, is a country of more recent date. It consists of areas under British protection until a few years ago and not yet consolidated even to the extent of exact figures on land area and population.

Following a period of civil war the policy of Sanaa is one of internal consolidation and good foreign relations. Aden, on the other hand, is still in the backwash of nationalism and social radicalism. This is why South Yemen recently recognised the German Democratic Republic, following similar decisions by Syria, Iraq, Sudan and the United Arab Republic.

The Republic of the Yemen, on the other hand, having broken off diplomatic relations with this country in 1965 after Bonn recognised Israel, has now resumed them. The number of Arab countries with normal diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany is now the same as the number of Arab countries that recognise the German Democratic Republic.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1969)

The German Tribune

PUBLISHER
Friedrich Reinecke

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Eberhard Wagner

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN CHIEF:
Otto Heinz

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR.
Geoffrey Penny

GENERAL MANAGER
Heinz Reinecke

Published by
Reinecke Verlag GmbH
23, Schöne Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 · Telex: 02-14733

Advertising rates list No. 5



Printed by
Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei,
Hamburg-Blankenese.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or editorially redrafted.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number, which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.

HOME AFFAIRS

Bonn already speculates about membership of next cabinet

As the feud between the two major parties grows ever more bitter in the public eye, people behind the scenes are reflecting on possible developments after the Bundestag elections, and pondering who will and who will not be part of the new government.

In Bonn the theory is being expounded that there are two possibilities for a coalition. The present Grand Coalition may continue, or the former Little Coalition may be re-formed.

Realistic supporters of the Free Democrats (FDP) are no longer expecting the large increase in votes for the party, which their rank and file looked forward to a few months ago.

Realising this, leaders of the FDP are drawn towards the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists (CDU/CSU), since a continuation of the Grand Coalition, which would force them back into a opposition role, would entail a change in electoral rights, which would threaten the very existence of the FDP.

In the CDU and SPD, especially as far as Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Herbert Wehner are concerned, there is a clear inclination towards continuing the present governmental formation.

Kiesinger is not lured by ideas of cooperation with "progressives" in the FDP, since, in many technical matters, they would be prone to disgression. However it is no longer possible for another CDU politician to contest Kiesinger's right to the Chancellorship immediately after an election success for the CDU.

For its part, the SPD is only likely to entertain the idea of a new coalition with the CDU/CSU if the general election turns out more or less favourably for them. That is to say, they would not want to rejoin their present coalition partners if their comparative strength was less.

Such a set up would mean of course that the SPD would immediately reclaim leadership of the Foreign Ministry for Willy Brandt. It is said that when State Secretary Ferdinand Duckwitz leaves the post in the autumn, Brandt plans to make Egon Bahr State Secretary to the Foreign Office. But Brandt knows of course the criticism to which Bahr is subjected in the Foreign Office and in the ranks of the CDU/CSU. Construction of a Cabinet is like walking a tightrope. Painstaking care must be exercised by all involved.

If Willy Brandt should again take over the Foreign Ministry, then the CDU/CSU would probably claim for itself and for Gerhard Schröder the second most important department for overseas affairs, the Federal Defence Ministry. Gerhard Schröder's position in the CDU is extremely strong as became patent during the Presidential elections.

He is the chief candidate of the party in the largest Federal state, North Rhine-Westphalia. He possesses a particular strength in the party in holding sway over Protestant working-class members of the community. It is to be expected that he will win his constituency yet again, as he has done five times before. Gerhard Schröder cannot be written off, or even ignored, although some of his party colleagues would like to do so.

With Schröder becoming favourite to continue his role as Defence Minister Helmut's Schmidt's chances of obtaining the post are apparently lessening. However, it is a position to which Schmidt aspires, and which, in the opinion of many experts, he would fulfil with distinction.

Karl Schiller is hardly likely to be overlooked in the event of a success for SPD. He has not endeared himself to all SPD members for a variety of reasons, but even back-benchers cannot have failed to notice that he is a leading light in the party and virtually indispensible to it. CDU/CSU recognise his merits, which is why their criticism is aimed so relentlessly at him.

Rumours that the Economic Affairs Ministry and Finance Ministry may be united into a super-ministry are unrealistic in the extreme. Excitement ascribed to Franz Josef Strauss about ideas to unite the Defence Ministry and Foreign Office – which may seem like closely related bodies to non-political minds – does not make this idea any the more possible to achieve. It is suggested that the large new foreign ministry would be taken in charge by one of the major parties and the major parties and the new ministry for economic and financial affairs would go to the other party.

In such plans the human element must not be forgotten. Many worthy men would have to be overlooked – many of them would not be overlookable!

Whether Minister of the Interior Ernst Benda would be a member of the new cabinet is a bone of contention. Dr Barzel is mooted as Benda's successor, though he apparently shows little interest in the job. Dr Heck, CDU General Secretary, is also being suggested as the new Minister of the Interior. He appears to be interested.

A key figure in the political life of Bonn is the State Secretary in the Federal Chancellor's office. In this position new blood is unavoidable. Baron zu Guttenberg can no longer carry out his duties in this important office, owing to a serious illness.

Among the candidates for the job is parliamentary leader of the CDU, Will Rasner. Can he succeed Guttenberg? Kiesinger seems to doubt whether he is the man for the jos. His name has already been put forward one for Minister for Expellees and Refugees. There is no reason why he should not be considered for some such post as the one with which his name is being connected.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 July 1969)

5-year legislative period called for

President of the Bundestag, Kai-Uwe von Hassel recently expressed the opinion that the Bundestag's legislative period should be increased from four to five years. In an edited interview with the Südwestradio station, von Hassel stressed that the time taken for a new government to start having effect was too long, and preparations for coming elections, at the end of a legislative period used up energies to no real effect.

The recess should be used, according to the President of the Bundestag, to work over ideas for new reforms. Kai-Uwe von Hassel again spoke out for measures against "lobbying". And he declared that the role of the Free Democrats as opposition was worthy of respect.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 July 1969)

Grand Coalition government's view of electoral reform

Experienced politicians avoid laying their cards on the table without due cause. For this reason it was particularly striking that Chancellor Kiesinger made a renewal of the Grand Coalition after the next elections dependent only on a binding agreement with the Social Democrats (SPD), at the initiative of the SPD, in order to ensure a majority.

After failures to introduce electoral reform in the past two and a half years, voters received the Chancellor's words with scepticism. But Kiesinger's statement was not meant as a gimmick to catch the public ear during the election campaign.

Prevailing thought in the Christian Democratic and Christian Socialist Unions (CDU/CSU) is that any continuation of this forced marriage of the two major parties should be limited. If the results of the election require another coalition there should be a deadline for a conclusion of the pact, set at no more than two years hence. This should be long enough to make any changes required in electoral law. Then a date could be set for new elections.

Needless to say, such decisions cannot be made by one faction alone. From the ranks of the SPD many personal views have been expressed on electoral reform. However the party tends to barricade itself in, behind the barriers which its own members have built. Personal views are swallowed up by conference reports and only a party conference can ussue an agreed formula for an electoral reform bill. Without such a decision from an extraordinary party meeting, SPD negotiators in Bonn after the elections would not have absolute power to carry out the conditions set by Kiesinger for a reformation of the Coalition.

Leading Social Democrats nurse a sneaking affection for the Grand Coalition. This is not as a result of sympathy with the CDU/CSU, but comes from bitter experience. They realise that only this alliance could have brought the party from the wilderness of 17 years of opposition to a position of real governmental power. They know too that the day when the votes are cast which would give them full governmental power is still far away.

These SPD members are with Kiesinger all the way in his desire for electoral reform, but they do not share his desire to end the Grand Coalition as swiftly as possible.

The electorate has not yet decided. But suppose that in the new Bundestag the party leaders saw no other way to achieve a majority than the Grand Coalition, then the electoral reform bill would be in danger of seeming to serve as the two major parties' fig-leaf. For, up till now, the declaration of intent to carry out electoral reform has become a rite, which is practiced as the inaugural ceremony of Grand Coalitions.

Did not Chancellor Kiesinger, in a government speech in December 1966 talk of giving firm roots to electoral reform as a step towards winding up the Grand Coalition?

Did not the CDU and SPD give mutual promises for electoral reform in Stuttgart, in June 1968, when, amid great difficulties after the Baden-Württemberg elections, they managed to renew the Grand Coalition?

Nothing came of this reform, in Bonn, or in Stuttgart.

Obviously the tactics were to placate the people by convincing them of the necessity of the pact between CDU/CSU and SPD, promising that this coalition would end as soon as electoral had been introduced.

No wonder that the electorate is up in arms, complaining that the sly postponing of electoral reform gives all furute grand coalitions a firm basis for being set up and protracted. The excuse that coalitions are necessary "temporary" measures to ensure eventual electoral reform is wearing thin.

Most serous fault in this misuse of the weapon of electoral reform, or its use as a shield, is that the government's eyes are clouded to the real issues of the day. Short term discussions are not the way to electoral reform. What is needed is the firm united will of the major parties to avoid delivering up the second republic in this country to the same fate as the first one suffered.

Without doubt proportional representation is the fairest. It takes note of every choice which is ever raised and takes heed of every viewpoint which can command more than five per cent of all votes, assuring representation in the Bundestag.

But herein lies the danger: proportional representation threatens to split the government into groups to the point of impotence. Every form of majority representation is less just. But it ensures that parliamentary democracy always has the necessary amount of interplay between strong government and strong opposition. It protects the elector from losing his say after elections through coalition trickery. It gives the State a functional political leadership and hence gives stability to the Republic.

This is the crux of the matter. So it will be in the elections battle. There is only one justified basis for electoral reform through another coalition after 28 September (unlike after Erhard's fall). That is to say, only if the share of the votes left absolutely no other alternative should the major parties unite.

In this case the Grand Coalition would be an immediate product of proportional representation and, as such, the clearest case imaginable for electoral reform.

Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode

(DIE WELT, 17 July 1969)



■ POLITICS

Consequences of right-wing election successes

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

They are in the starting-stall, eager to begin, but nobody knows whether they will be able to take the 5% hurdle specified by electoral law.

Opinion polls are not reliable where the NPD is concerned. Who openly admits having leanings towards a party which stands on the extreme right of the political spectrum? Only those who are confirmed followers can speak the plain, unadulterated truth. But it is not only those who are already convinced who vote for a party. Estimates of the NPD's percentage of votes therefore very between five and eight per cent.

Are our home affairs threatened by the extreme right? Sober calculation rules this danger out. There will almost certainly be embarrassing moments and periods of heated anger in a Bundestag where right-wing extremists are represented. But there will be no catstrophe.

As soon as the NPD have surmounted the 5% hurdle, their representatives would enter the Bundestag in a dark suit as nervously and as self-disciplined as when they first attended the theatre, with all the silent pleasure that involves.

They could do nothing else. Their aim must be to act as model democrats and keep their mouths closed especially as their "Führer" knows that they have few masters of parliamentary genius and political expertise in their ranks.

But the picture of mediocrity and provincialism is false. It is true that they pose little threat to home affairs. And we must distinguish between the follow-my-leader attitude of the NPD and the entry of the Nationalist Socialists into the Reichstag.

If they do enter the Bundestag it would be a grave defeat for the Federal Republic. We would lose international face and mistrust would dramatically increase, coupled with suspicion and menace. The diplomatic note from the Soviet Union on 9 December 1967 sounded like thunder in the distance.

Let there be no illusions. It is not only the Communists who are waiting for the Federal Republic to lay itself open to attack. Jealousy is a vital factor here— this country is economically powerful, it is stable and its presence is politically embarrassing to the Communist world.

But we live in a sceptical world. Unscrupulous and malevolent political journalists are talking of a second Harzburg Front. This frivolous and cynical comment is all that is needed to arouse unfavourable associations in countries which do not have a thorough knowledge of Federal Republic affairs. The entry of the NPD into the Bundestag would act as a confirmation of the worst fears of the nervous international public. Internationally it would be the biggest blow since the end of the war.

If this hypothesis proves right, there must be careful consideration of why there is so much support for the NPD. If necessary we must think of preventive measures.

The party capitalises on the fears and indignation of people. Groups who feel their function threatened in modern society— the self-supporting, farmers, artisans and retailers — total between 27 and 30 per cent of the party's support.

The old nationalist, puristic and biological ideas still play their part, but the genuinely National Socialist element is small. The NPD relies on the population's reaction to left-wing riots, on the sharp differences of opinion between the television and refugee organisations, on crime statistics and the new "puritanical" movement which has grown up amongst the young. These are the reasons that voters swing so far to the right.

The groups who vote for the NPD for their varying reasons have no other right-wing party to support. The CDU/CSU are right in the middle of the political spectrum, as is the FDP after their brief excursion further to the left.

The FDP could not prevent the rise of extremist groups even in the era of Mende, Blücher and Preusker. But because of its complex nature it was able to absorb many right-wing views into its policy, adapting them to the demands of a democratic constitutional state. There was a constant flow of these ideas through the party. Extremist views never gained much currency with the man in the street.

Now all that has changed. The FDP became the official opposition in the Bundestag against the Grand Coalition. The party yielded its position of a middle-of-the-road minority party and its role as regulator of Federal Republic politics.

The NPD now took over the FDP's former role. It is hard to attack this position because extremism can be tempered by the aura of free discussion and a free voicing of opinions.

Middle-of-the-road parties always vacillate between an all-out assault and fortification of their position by silence. The policy of attack, the open clash with extremism cannot succeed with cold fact alone. Emotionalism plays its part and this often frightens off the honest, homely democrat. If his party dealt exhaustively and intentionally with Adolf von Thadden's NPD would it be of benefit to his own movement, or would it inflict upon itself irreparable harm? There has not yet been a sure answer to this 64,000 dollar question.

The decision must be taken. The middle-of-the-road parties do not need to have a show-down with the NPD, but they can point out to the people what the consequences of extremists in the Bundestag would be.

A person just cannot vote NPD and then wonder next time he holidays in France or Italy why one of the locals has scratched a swastika in the paint-work of his Volkswagen.

Executive power must show that constitutional measures are enough to keep the violence of extra-parliamentary opposition in check. And no party must be criticised for trying to limit the potential voting strength of the NPD by pointing out to the voter that they themselves are patriots and have contributed to the organisation of the state. This is the duty of every party in the House. They must prevent mischief and keep the reputation of the Federal Republic uppermost in their minds.

Herbert Kremp

(DIE WELT, 12 July 1969)

FDP election manifesto

Wolfgang Mischnick, Chairman of Free Democratic Party, has announ his party's ten-point election manif

They will fight for each point from opposition benches. Wolfgang Misch does not conceal the fact that he ... continuation of the Grand Coalition p bable.

Mischnick outlined what the FDP c siders vital for the next session of Bundestag:

1: a further private bill to reorg the Federal states.

2: legislative action to prevent ... polies in mass media.

3: the introduction of an employ contribution for employees wh monthly salary is above the compul level for sickness insurance.

4: a campaign to pass through t Bundestag amendments submitted for i proving the Industrial Contracts L Special attention to be paid to the prot tion of minorities among employees.

5: reduction of the minimum vot age to 18.

6: a change in Basic Law to enable t holding of referendums.

7: nation-wide criminal reform.

8: retention of no central control o the educational system.

9: a law to end war claims.

10: signature of the Non-Proliferatio Treaty. Continuance of a policy based o the exchange of declarations of non-ag gression. No claim to sole representation. Abandonment of the Hallstein Doctrine, to be made clear in practice.

(DIE WELT, 12 July 1969)

Benda examines extremist elements

The University and streets of Frankfurt are favourite battlegrounds of the Socialist Students Union (SDS) and extra-parliamentray opposition.

And it had to be in this very town that Ernst Benda, Federal Minister of the Interior, was asked if domestic security in the Federal Republic was threatened.

Minister Benda did not allow his view of reality to be clouded by a performance he had seen of the Frankfurt didactic play for revolution, entitled *Abuse of Wealth*, which was produced in aid of sports charities some months ago in the presence of prominent people of all spheres.

His answer was optimistic. Unlike recent remarks by the Chancellor, he did not describe the situation today as being close to civil war.

The Minister had no trouble at all at the meeting. His arrival was not greeted with riots and the audience was sedate. The only violence appeared on the tapestry behind the speaker's platform. A general sat high on his horse while around him battle was waged. Ernst Benda politely, though firmly, denied that he was in any way similar in spirit to the rider.

Minister Benda did not dismiss the dangers of both left-wing and right-wing extremism. University disturbances were full of terror-campaigns against various individuals. Ernst Benda found this the most contemptible and dangerous aspect of left-wing agitation.

On the right of the political spectrum was the NPD. The Minister was keeping a careful watch on their aggressive election campaign.

Benda presented both extremes in close relationship to each other. He spoke eloquently of how extreme left and extreme right could not exist on their own and how they could not have the same success as agitators if they did not have the other extremist wing to balance them.

Minister Benda judged the situation at the universities to be very serious. Research and teaching activities were not only difficult but they were for ever being interrupted. This must be stopped with all the means that the modern constitutional state could command. The law, the police and the Public Order Act must be utilised. Better still are reforms which will take much of the wind out of the sails of the SDS and drive them into isolation. Until something constructive is done, there is the risk of a second exodus of intellectuals and scientists.

All in all Benda represented the extremist groups as shadowy figures standing on the periphery of affairs. He hoped it would stay like that. The right answers had to be found, political answers and not defensive measures involving the use of police, followed by trials and proposals to ban organisations and movements involved. He was still optimistic that moderate elements in state and society would be able to stand aloof from temptations of extremism.

Ernst Benda drew his audience's attention to the dangers of a growth of solidarity with extremists or an increase of public support for them.

He called the transport strikes in Hanover, Heidelberg and Saarbrücken the highpoints of student protest. For the first time the students and population had joined ranks. The students succeeded in their fraternal aims because powerful interests were at stake - people's purse strings were threatened.

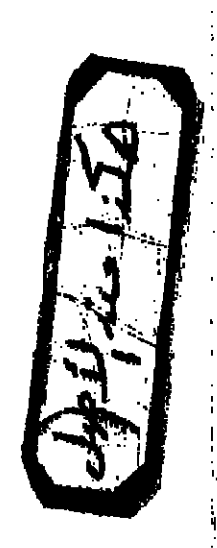
There was a danger, Minster Benda said, of this sort of thing happening again. He feared similar consequences if the debate about worker and student participation in decision-making were either continued or intensified.

Similar dangers threatened from the right-wing, the Minister claimed. If there is public discontent because of all the disturbances, there will be demands for public safety and order. A cry which is as justified as it is dangerous. And a cry which determines the election campaign of the NPD.

The politically senseless wrangling about conference halls also wins the NPD support. His Ministry had investigated the whole problem and they found that the best prospects that right-wing extremist parties have is 15% of the poll. These voters could be influenced by NPD slogans but the figure of 15% was no forecast for the elections this autumn.

Minister Benda announced that of this 15% four per cent always voted for extreme right-wing parties, seven per cent could fall prey to right-wing nationalist slogans and the remaining four per cent were not satisfied with their economic situation.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 July 1969)



■ VIEWPOINT

Straight talks with the 'other' Germans

'GDR' CITIZENS IDENTIFY MORE AND MORE WITH THE REGIME

"We've become totally different. When my relations come from the Federal Republic to visit me we just don't understand each other. Their sympathy gets on my nerves. Everybody knows that there are some things here which we can't buy and other commodities which are too expensive. But in many aspects we are better off in the GDR than they are in the Federal Republic."

The young man who said this was a baker who was taking a holiday on the Baltic coast for a few days. He works in his parents' bakery in a town in Thuringia. (There is still some private enterprise in the GDR.)

His criticism was not directed against Ulbricht's régime. What had displeased him were the mistakes made in his own area, mistakes in planning, in goods supplied and road-building.

He feels that some districts recerve preferential treatment. "Here in Rostock you get a lot of investment. Everything is different here. You have the main trunk roads and they are kept in a good state of repair. You could hide in the pot-holes of our streets back home."

"Would you go to the Federal Republic if you could?" We asked this question en passant. But he, like the students we spole to beforehand, did not hesitate in answering "No".

"If it were possible I would like to go to Sweden for a while," he said. "But the Federal Republic is too militaristic. Bonn interferes all over the world and in matters which do not concern the country. When Bonn speaks of us spokesmen never say 'The GDR' but use terms like 'the other part of Germany', 'Middle Germany' or 'The Soviet Zone'. And thats no longer true. Even if someone doesn't agree with our system he must admit that in the last twenty years there have been a lot of changes and improvements in the GDR. There have been great strides forward in social welfare."

Is this a victroy for GDR propaganda? Continual indoctrination must have its results. But even those people who are not champions of Socialism are proud of what they have done.

The elderly people that we met live in spirit in the Federal Republic. They are now resigned and all their belief in reunification has disappeared. Yet they do not compare conditions in the GDR exclusively with conditions in the Federal Republic. Their attention is directed more towards other countries of Eastern Europe. Compared with these countries their standard of living is much higher.

Is the population of the GDR happy? The impression gained is that they are no more discontented than people in the Federal Republic.

The grounds for their discontent are usually different. They complain about how dear textiles are. A fine quality man's shirt costs between 40 and 60 Marks. It must be admitted though that there are more clothes in the shops. Some clothing manufacturers use trademarks to guarantee the quality of what they produce.

The GDR has become a supplier of textile machinery to the whole world. MALIMO machines are seen in several European countries, including the Federal Republic. An American firm has just awarded the GDR a contract. Mail-order firms in the Federal Republic purchase their clothes in the GDR,

The latest fashions were shown at a trade fair held during Baltic Week in Rostock. They included lightweight suits and smart, fashionable clothes for everyday wear, often with a hint of Western dissoluteness. Fashion is the last thing to be affected by frontiers and political ideologies.

Over a beer a machine-tools engineer from Saxony said: "Years ago it was different. We had to sell our machines off dirt-cheap. We weren't worth anything in this field. It's changed in the meantime. We can pick our trade partners. It would be even better if the Federal Republic recognised us".

The Rector of the University of Rostock discussed higher education. Afterwards we had a conversation with students who did not know what the Rector had said. They immediately talked of the advantages of the university system in the GDR compared with the Federal Republic.

One student who described himself as politically neutral was asked what he thought of student participation in decision making. His reply was spontaneous: "It's best that party comrades make the decisions. When they are discussing the appointment of a new professor or lecturer, for example, they speak with the professors not only as representatives of the student body but also in many cases as comrades or secretaries of the youth movement (FDJ). That's something quite different. It's on a different level".

These discussions showed that the various levels have changed. The concepts used no longer correspond to their former values and misunderstandings begin to occur. If anything is to be gained all terms used must be concrete.

"What is the average number of students in Rostock for each professor?" The ratio is astounding. For every five students there is one staff member, for every 25 a lecturer, for every 42 a professor.

Students hesitated when asked whether they were allowed to study what they wanted. "Well, yes, in some ways." But there are tough entry requirements in many subjects"

They showed understanding for this state of affairs. A subject had to be studied which would be of some use in their professional life.

Youth in the GDR is subdued. Young people criticise but moderately and cautiously. To Western eyes they are badly informed. We spoke of Czechoslovakia and last summer's invasion. "What have the Czechs gained from their liberalism?" asked one student. He went on to give the answer: "Nothing. They would have been completely bankrupt if we had not gone to their aid."

Karlheinz Renfordt

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 July 1969)

Speculation over Walter Ulbricht's successor is rife

Rumours are rife in East Berlin that Walter Ulbricht intends to resign.

The recent illness of the 76-year-old Party Chairman added fuel to the fire of the rumour-mongers, without however proving that their gossip had any substance.

All fair-reaching decisions in Communist countries are usually made behind the scenes. They are kept secret as long as this seems necessary to the régime. It has been noticed recently that diplomats from Eastern European countries in East Berlin are making conjectures as to who is successor will be.

Nobody knows so much about the balance of power in the Socialist Unity Party (SED) as the Soviet delegation in East Berlin. Fewer inferences can be drawn from the statements made by Communist officials in the GDR than from the declarations of their opposite numbers in the Soviet Union. They speak with a uniformity and monotony unusual in even the Communist world.

It is no wonder in these circumstances that observers closely examine the protocol of state visits and receptions in order to deduce the current value of individual politicians in the SED hierarchy.

For example, when Willi Stoph returned from Prague the other day only a few of his ministers were at Schönefeld airport to welcome him. This was s sign of the diminishing importance of Ulbricht's Prime Minister. And Stoph was returning from the first official visit to Czechoslovakia made by a representative of the GDR since the events of 21 August 1968. (Incidentally President Svoboda scotched his attempts to have a formal meeting.) The 55-year-old Prime Minister has been overtaken in the race to be Ulbricht's Crown Prince by Erich Honecker, 58, who commands considerable support from the cadres of the SED.

Stoph has little power even in his own sphere. His deputy in the East Berlin Ministerial Council. Stoph forfeited the support and admiration of the reformers in the party by cooperating with reactionary forces. He used to be a friend of the heads of the nationalised industries. They have now turned their backs on him as he has often left them in the lurch in their struggle with the party bureaucracy to put into practice ambitious modernisation plans.

Stoph's chances of being more than an also-ran in the race to be Ulbricht's successor rest on one factor and one factor only— Kossygin and the other Soviet leaders with whom Stoph is said to have good relations.

No leading politician in the SED is capable of wearing Ulbricht' mantle, neither Stoph as the representative of the floating voters, nor Honecker as a man of orthodoxy.

Ulbricht's power rests on his influence with the other Eastern European countries and the stability he has brought into the GDR political scene. None of his colleagues has so much authority as he has. And his successor will need some sort of authority to govern an essentially unstable country like the GDR and give it internatoonal importance.

Because of the likelihood of a weak successor, Ulbricht is hesitating. Instead of openly declaring his support for a man of his choice he seems to be contemplating an interregnum under Hermann Matern, who is the same age as Ulbricht and has long been looked upon as the executor of his will.

There are other candidates apart from Honecker and Stoph. Paul Verner, 58, is believed to belong to the Chinese wing of the Party. Horst Sindermann, 54, is the Party Secretary of the Halle region and recently tried to win the economic bosss's favour Hermann Axen is also 54. He is often called the secret foreign minister of the GDR and of all the candidates he stands closest to Ulbricht.

None of them can be expected to produce a radical change of GDR policy. If Honecker or Verner were to succeed Ulbricht, sharper action might be taken against reformers in the Party.

The campaign against reformers has already had one result. Economic managers and several Party functionaries have withdrawn from politics.

The migration of Party officials into economics and management has not been stemmed by promisea of improved promotion chances in the Party apparatus or by more materialistic methods, such as the introduction of a supplementary pensions scheme and longer holidays for SED secretaries. Those who leave are willing to take a cut in salary just to escape the SED apparatus which is still organised today along Stalinist lines.

Ulbricht's successors will find it difficult to halt this trend away from political responsibility. In fact they will probably increase the pressure on intra-party opposition and all other people who think differently to the official party-line. If they don't their rule will be little more than an episode in the post-war history of the GDR.

The younger members of the Party have not comitted themselves for Stoph, Sindermann or Axen. They pin their hopes on the emergence of an unknown comrade who has become the most popular figure in the SED during the wrangling about the succession, Comrade X.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 11 July 1969)

■ CINEMA

West Berlin's 19th Film Festival

THIS YEAR A MUCH MORE INFORMAL AFFAIR

The Berlin International Film Festival wants to be known as a practical festival, not a representative affair. At this year's festival there were no long opening speeches, no obligation to wear formal dress, the protocol at the prizegiving was not so strict and in the 'Free Film Forum' every film producer could say exactly what he thought.

Filmstars were conspicuous by their absence. The editors of the daily Festival newspaper were hard put to fill their columns. Gossip columnists had a wasted journey.

As the extra-parliamentary opposition gave the Festival a miss the whole affair ran smoothly. The only thing it lacked was the little bit of glamour associated with a film festival. The organisers must think of something by next year if they want to prevent the Festival becoming a seminar for cineastes.

It was only to be expected that the student unrest that is rife in many parts of the world would be reflected in the films shown in Berlin. Most of the films which attempted to express displeasure at the class-conscious society of capitalist states failed because the makers were unable to express their revolutionary consciousness articulately enough.

This criticism is valid especially for Godard's *Le Gai Savoir*. This film overwhelms the audience with never-ending thoughts on guerilla wars in Vietnam and South America, on the dollar crisis, the student unrest in Paris, on Marx, Matisse and Rousseau. It is an orgy of superficiality. Everything is hinted at, but nothing is pursued to its logical conclusion.

Italy's contribution, *His Day of Glory*, suffered from an intolerably loquacious commentary. The film shows revolutionary acts resulting from ideological indoctrination.

The Argentinian film *Coup de Grâce* is not much better. Here pseudo-intellectuals and academic dabblers discuss interminably.

The Federal Republic was far better represented at the Festival by Zadek's *Madam, I'm an elephant* than by the gangster film *Colder than Death*, the work of a novice imitating many models. Zadek's production shows a mini-revolt at a school in Bremen.

Revolt also appears in the American film *Greetings*. In this film it lurks behind the bizarre merriment of a group of conscientious objectors from New York.

Of the many revolutionary films only two are worth talking about, Johan Bergenstrahle's *Made in Sweden* and Zelimir Zilniks *Early Works*.

Bergenstrahl shows the sharkish aspect of capitalism by depicting a large Swedish concern which does business with Americans and at the same time with Communist guerillas. He shows through the journalists who discover the machinations of the concern the only way to overcome the sharks, and that is through patient explanation.

Zilnik, a Yugoslav, called his film a comedy. But this comedy is so saturated by rancour, cynicism and despair that not once can a hearty laugh be raised. A girl called Yugoslava (symbolism!) sets out to lead the revolution from its lethargic condition to its final victory. But her attempts fail and the country sinks back into the corrupt cosiness of half-hearted Socialism.

Very few contributions remember that the film can from time to time be a source of amusement. One which did was the French film *Erotissimo* which pleased left-wing cineastes because of its witty satire of consumer society.

Other films which amused were two British contributions *A Touch of Love* and *Three into Two won't go*, the Indian fairytale-musical *The Adventures of Goopy and Bagha*, the Japanese natural–supernatural revelry *Aido* and Italy's *Lonely Place*. The Japanese and Italian films dealt with the same theme– the love of a young man for a girl-spirit. Spirtualistic sex seems to be a new trend in the cinema.

The Danish film *Bogey Man*, a mixture of Strindberg and a sea-shanty, is a painstaking production, though the technique is dated. The other Danish contribution *The Ballad of Carl-Henning* is a competent picture of the banal narrowness of the world of the petit bourgeois. The banality eventually rubs off on the film.

If Carlos Saura and his film *The Cave* are to be believed Strindberg's ghost haunts the luxury caves of the Spanisch haute volée. The barren marriage of Pedro and Teresa is invaded by furniture from Teresa's childhood and by irrationalism. Pedro and Teresa whip each other in an orgy of perversions and sado-masochistic games. The frenzy reaches its climax in a sort of dance of death which Saura introduces with as much extravagance as artificiality. Geraldine Chaplin, playing Teresa, attains the stature of a great actress.

Richard Lester's film *The Bed-Sitting Room* shows merry old England three years after the hydrogen bomb has been dropped. The country is a wilderness of scrap and debris, all water is poisoned, the few survivors are close to insanity and, once again, they have learnt nothing. One of the survivors has an Abel complex, another mimes the actions of a BBC newsreader and a third considers himself to be the new leader. The old, outmoded structure of society springs up once again.

It is within the realms of possibility that this is not comedy material but Lester did not have the right touch for this aspect. His humour, so masterfully delirious in *The Knack*, is peculiarly tenacious. The wit is often far-fetched and dragged in willy-nilly.

John Schlesinger's *Midnight Cowboy* was not the great film it was expected to be. A handsome, innocent lad from Texas goes to New York and plans to earn his money by doing good truns for rich ladies. He is no match for the merciless city where people willingly fleece their fellowmen. Instead of making money he becomes involved with a bizarre group of hippies. His only friend is a small-time lay-about whose shabbiness is touching. His friend dies when he eventually flees the town.

There are many impressive aspects in the film. There is excellent observation of detail and good tragicomic intermezzi. Yet it should have gone to the cutting-room once again. Skilful editing would have made a good film a very good film.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 July 1969)

Kieler Nachrichten
LANDESZEITUNG FÜR SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The winners

Golden Bear: Early Works (Yugoslavia) by Zelimir Zilnik.

Silver Bears: Walter Lima's Brazil Anno 2000 (Brazil); Johan Bergenstrahle's Made in Sweden (Sweden); Peter Zadek's Madam, I'm an elephant (Federal Republic); Brian de Palma' Greetings (USA); Elio Betri's Lonely Place (Italy).

Golden Bear for the best short film: Bretislav Proja's To see or not to see (Canada).

The Protestans Interfilm award, the Silver Rose of Luther, went to a film which was hors de concours, Luis Brunel's Milky Way. The International Catholic Film Bureau awarded its prize to John Schlesinger's Midnight Cowboy.




Peter Zadek's first film, 'Ich bin Elefant, Madame' was made from a novel by Thomas Valentin entitled 'Unberatenen'. The film was awarded a Silver Bear at this year's Berlin Festival. In his film Zadek dealt critically with the problem that exists in schools and universities, the struggle between teachers and taught.

(Photo: Iduna/Team)

Literature prize for Elias Canetti

At its annual general meeting in Munich the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts awarded its Literary Prize worth 6,000 Marks to the novelist Elias Canetti who now lives in London.

Canetti was born in Bulgaria in 1905, the son of Spanish-speaking parents. His childhood and formative years were spent in Vienna.

His most important works *Deception*, *Record of the years 1942 to 1948* and *The Voices of Marrakesh* were written in German.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 July 1969)



National film awards

This year's National Film Awards were presented at the Berlin Festival by Ernst Benda, Federal Minister of the Interior (fourth from left in picture opposite). The Golden Filmstrip was awarded to Alexander Kluge's *The Artistes in the Big-Top: Helpless*. Added to this was a cash award of 400,000 Marks.

The Silver Filmstrip and a cash award of 350,000 Marks went to the film *Hunting Scenes in Lower Bavaria*. Director Peter Fleischmann also received the award together ith a cash prize of 50,000 Marks.

In the cartoon film category the Silver Filmstrip and 119,000 Marks was awarded to *Adam 2*. Cartoonist Jan Lenica received the same award with a cash prize of 21,000 Marks.

In the short film category *Man and Art – Oskar Schlemmer and the Bauhaus Stage* received a cash prize of 31,500 Marks. Director Margarete Hasting was awarded the Silver Filmstrip and a cash prize of 10,500 Marks.

For their services to the film industry in the Federal Republic the Silver Filmstrip was awarded to Erik Charell, Liane Haid, Mia May, Oskar Sima (who died on 24 June), Hermann Thimig, Paul Hörbiger, Erich Kästner and Robert Stolz.

(Hannoversche Presse, 1 July 1969)
(Photo: AP)

■ IN MEMORIAM

Two great men of Europe's cultural life die

Two contributors to cultural life died on 5 July, architect Walter Gropius and concert pianist Wilhelm Backhaus. Walter Gropius who achieved international fame as the founder of the Weimar Bauhaus, and as a pioneer of revolutionary architectural designs died from heart disease in a clinic in Boston, Massachusetts aged 86. Wilhelm Backhaus, world renowned as an interpreter of Beethoven, collapsed on 28 June at the Ossiach music forum. He was taken to hospital in Villach. His death, too, was attributed to heart disease.

Wilhelm Backhaus, the pianist

Wilhelm Backhaus finally had to concede defeat, in the midst of serving Beethoven. The 85 year-old pianist had to break off in the middle of a concert, the last of several thousands which he has given in more than 70 years.

After this farewell evening, a benefit concert for the restoration of Ossiach Church, the old man battled bravely against death for a few days in Villach hospital. Indeed he was only able to embark on his last concert after being given drugs to strengthen his failing heart. Finally, on the morning of 5 July he succombed to degenerative heart disease.

Just a few weeks ago he was to be seen on television screens, chatting modestly in his Salzburg home, and then playing together with Karl Böhm and the Vienna Symphony Orchestra. He performed his favourite work, Beethoven's concerto in D major.

Before playing it he said that he always had to take a few moments to compose himself, before he could play the well-known introductory chords. He was always filled with deep gratitude that he was allowed to perform this work so many times, and, he said, he would always try to give it a more beautiful, and more accurate interpretation.

Such words, coming from him, were not said for mere effect, but were meant most sincerely. The sovereign calm and casual nature of his playing were a hallmark of his expressive mature style: inner greatness expressed with rather gripping simplicity. He was not guilty of striking a pose, or deceiving his audience by his playing or his virtuosity; he brought out the very essence of the music, uncorrupted and expressed with melodious simplicity.

For those who knew Backhaus in his mature period, a mature period which stretches back many years, it is difficult to believe the stories about his playing in his youth and middle period. It is said that the perfection of his work was tempered by frigidity, pomp, ceremoniousness and cold virtuoso airs. He was a perfectionist, and this was the dominant characteristic which he took with him into his late, mature period. (He demanded that Liszt's Campanella Etude must always be prepared and waiting in a form suitable for use at concerts, even if there were no intention of playing it publicly.)

Wilhelm Backhaus was born on 26 March 1884 in Leipzig and at the age of eight found a sponsor and admirer in the great conductor, Arthur Nikisch. One of his piano teachers was Eugen d'Albert. By 1903 his repertoire already included Brahms' concerto in B major, a composition to which he gave life-long attention and played many times.

In those days, Hans Richter, the friend of Brahms and great interpreter of his symphonic works was conducting. So Backhaus has a direct link with the great nineteenth-century tradition.

One of his great achievements was to objectivise, and thus rescue great works from the veil of Romanticism which clouded their greatness.

"The insight of increasing age makes every ritardando seem more and more ridiculous," he claimed.

Day by day his interpretations gained in clarity, not only from an architectural and formal viewpoint, but also in the spirit and emotion of his playing.

He managed to identify himself with the works of Brahms and especially compositions of Beethoven's middle and late period. For the later Beethoven sonatas he set the criteria, which will long remain valid – he is the yardstick by which other pianists will measure their talent.

Tyranny and dogmatism were unknown to Wilhelm Backhaus and for this reason he will remain one of the greatest pianists of all time.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 7 July 1969)

Walter Gropius, the architect

Walter Gropius was born in 1883 in Berlin. His first mature work was the Fagus factory at Alfeld, built in 1911. Since 1910 he has been involved with all major trends in architecture. He saw his role as being above all a teacher of modern ideas in architecture.

He once said: "I have often been disappointed that people only seem to ask questions about the techniques and the tricks in my work, whereas my real interest lies in passing on knowledge and experience which I have gained, and the fundamental methods underlying my work."

He first took his place in the history of architecture as an administator and initiator. Between 1919 and 1928 he was manager of the Bauhaus, which he had founded. He became a professor at Harvard University, at which he taught from 1937 onwards.

For the Fagus factory Gropius, together with Adolf Meyer designed, for the first time, a complete glass facade for which the usual supporting pillars were replaced by narrow steel strips. Horizontals predominate.

Two further plans signpost his development: the "complete theatre" for Erwin Piscator in 1927, and the inter design for the Ukrainian State Theatre at Charkov. In 1957 he was occupied with buildings in the Berlin Hansa Quarter. The new development site on the perimeter of Berlin called Gropius-Stadt in his honour will have 50,000 inhabitants by 1970.

Furthermore he created in Berlin the tallest block of flats in Germany. The completion of this project is expected this September. It will be about 280 feet high, with 31 storeys and a total of 228 flats.

Finally, the most recent Gropius building project for the Rosenthal Company should not be forgotten. For them he designed a glassworks at Amberg and a porcelain factory at Rotbühl.

Teamwork was in his opinion the essential requirement in modern architectural art. Throughout his life he complained about "authoritarian primadonna architects" and their contrived styles. He never forgot that the builders of the most majestic cathedrals lived in little shacks during construction.

He evolved the tuition methods of the Bauhaus, at which he quickly collected the most significant artists from each sector of the architectural world.

One of his Statements was: "No style inherited from previous generations can reflect the life of man in the twentieth century. Nothing in architecture is final; change is constant." Thus he made the Bauhaus into a pioneer of constructional art and contemporary architecture.

Later on, in America, the education of young architects as a team was particularly dear to Gropius' heart. He was also enthusiastic about the use of pre-fabricated parts in order to make building cheaper and more rational.

On the theoretical side he was most concerned with designs which would preserve the atmosphere of city centres. Even as early as the twenties his voice was raised in favour of skyscraper flats, in order to obviate the necessity of ravaging the countryside to provide accomodation.

He championed the cause of modern community centres, and public meeting-places, which are a necessary part of the life in a democracy.

Walter Gropius has received worldwide acclaim for his work. Among others he received the Hanseatic Goethe Prize, the art prize of North-Rhine Westphalia, the Frankfurt Goethe Prize, the Federal Cross and Star of Merit, the Grand Prize of Sao Paulo and gold medallions from the architects' societies in Great Britain and America.

(Photos: Archiv, IP)

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 July 1969)

A national ballet is on the way

Württemberg's State Opera Ballet is gathering in the harvest of its remarkable success after 24 performances at the Met, New York.

Swabians who keep a tight hold on the purse strings are on the point of offering to John Cranko, ballet director in Stuttgart and Munich, what he has been seeking desperately for years: a second ballet (19 dancers and four soloists) for opera alone, an increased number of group dancers for the present company, and more money for all.

This would pave the way for the long-awaited National Ballet.

The Stuttgart dancers receive ever more invitations yearly for guest appearances abroad. They are already booked for a tour of 20 cities in America between 4 October and 17 November. According to Cranko they should be organised on the lines of a pure dance company. This would leave the ballet free for large-scale tours in guest appearances, in this country as well as abroad, and would enable them to offer a greater repertoire.

For the 1969-70 season Cranko is leading rehearsals for the première of a recently completed ballet by Krzystof Penderecki, with Margot Fonteyn in the lead role.

In addition Kenneth MacMillan is to choreograph the Polish composer Panufnik's 'Fräulein Julie' (after Strindberg), which will also be receiving its premiere.

Two new ballets by Cranko are also awaited.

General-director Schäfer stated to the press, he is at present engaged in negotiations with the authorities for an increased budget for the State Theatre, so that Stuttgart, which enjoys the highest number of operatic and ballet guest appearances from other countries, can once again offer the leading theatre companies some competition.

(Hannoversche Presse, 5 July 1969)

EDUCATION

More money need for students from this country to study abroad

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In the annual report of the National Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) General-Secretary Hubertus Scheibe announced that the Federal Republic spent less on its own students who were studying abroad than it spent on grants and scholarships for foreign students in this country.

According to the Interior Ministry budget in five years 800,000 Marks had been spent on students from this country studying abroad whereas foreign students received 14 million Marks. Today, Hubertus Scheibe added, the figures were one and a half million compared to 18.9 million. The annual report contained statistics which showed that whereas 849 students from the Federal Republic received grants in the academic year 1967-1968 to study abroad 4,080 foreign student received grants to study here.

In reference to this fact Dr Scheibe stressed that he like everybody else did not understand why more money was not put at the disposal of students of this country on whom all hopes of the future depended.

Professor Wildenmann had been commissioned by DAAD to examine students' attitudes to studying abroad. His report made it clear that the biggest obstacle to studying at a foreign university was financial difficulty. Only a small fraction of the legitimate requests for a short-term grant could therefore be approved.

In reply Hubertus Scheibe drew attention to the fact that a foundation had donated money to be used for student scholarships and that now grants covering a year could be awarded under the auspices of an organisation concerned with fostering contacts between the youth of France and the Federal Republic. The Ministry of Scientific Research has also put money at the disposal of university graduates who wish to study abroad.

One section of DAAD's activities had vastly increased in importance in the course of time. This is the assignment of lecturers from this country to take up posts in foreign universities. DAAD President Professor Kielwein confirmed in his foreword to the annual report the ever increasing importance of their work. On 31 December last year 271 lecturers were working abroad under the auspices of DAAD. General-Secretary Scheibe pointed out that there were still 40 applications being dealt with.

At first the demand was for lecturers to teach German. Today there is a swing towards lecturers who are more concerned with German affairs and things German.

Compared with other countries the Federal Republic lags behing in this field. It was claimed that competition from the GDR was particularly strong. Lecturers from the GDR seemed to be accepted for university posts far more quickly than their opposite numbers in the Federal Republic.

DAAD has branches in London, Cairo, New Delhi and Paris. In 1970 the service is hoping to organise a branch in New York. Further branches are being planned for Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 July 1969)

Moderate student organisation

The student bodies of the Universities of Cologne, Bonn, Münster and Mainz and the Training College at Landau recently met in Berlin.

Their purpose in coming to Berlin was to form a student organisation on national lines in opposition to the left-wing National League of Students (VDS).

The Chairman of the new National Association of Students is the former member of the Social Democratic University League, Norbert Jankowski.

The meeting in Berlin lasted two days. The principles of the new organisation were decided. The Association is to be politically moderate and acknowledges the basic rights contained in the constitution of the Federal Republic. It demands the development of a constitutional welfare state.

Behind the formation of the new body was the influence of the Action Committee of Students which was founded after the VDS assembly in Cologne in mid-March as a protest against the radical tendencies of this movement.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 July 1969)

Second language compulsory

The Education Ministers of the [...]ral states have recommended tha[...] teaching of a foreign language– in [...] cases English– be made compulso[...] that a new subject, career studi[...] introduced in intermediate schools.

At the 131st plenary session [...] Education Ministers' Conference in [...] many recommendations were also [...] that new universities be built [...] old ones extended.

In the communique it was [...] that the traditional course of stu[...] school dif not prepare the pupil [...]tely for entry into the adult world [...] intermediate school should offer [...] curriculum and new educational me[...] so that the pupil learns the skills nec[...] for his future position in both p[...]sional life and society.

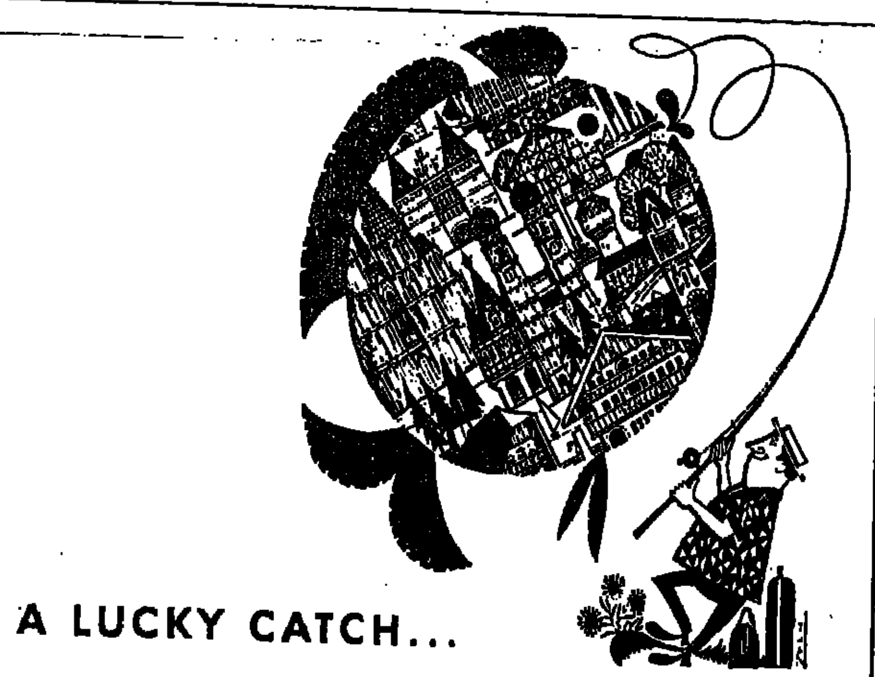
The intermediate school must p[...] practical education in a foreign lang[...] mathematics, German, physics and [...]mistry. The Education Ministers dec[...] that the introduction of career st[...] would help pupils in their choice [...] career and then prepare them for [...] chosen field.

The structure of the educational [...]tem was also under discussion. The [...]ters suggested a serious study of [...] advantage to be gained from a volun[...] pre-infant school, giving its charges [...] early and individual preparation for [...]mary education, as well as admit[...] into school at the age of five. Ano[...] recommendation was an increased n[...]ber of teachers and auxiliary teachers [...] primary schools. Then the number of [...] pupils in each class could be reduc[...] considerably.

The Ministers called for a reform [...] university studies. This would invo[...] more than organisational measures [...] new teaching method was recommen[...] for universities. There should also [...] more intensive and systematic use [...] correspondence courses, modern [...] media and the newest teaching aids.

The Conference expressed its con[...] that students were finding increasing [...]ficulty in their search for places. [...] expenditure of the Bonn government [...] the Federal states on education [...] science was recognised and apprecia[...]

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 July 19[...])





Five teachers' groups amalgamate

Five teachers' organisations have now amalgamated to form the National Association of Teachers (VDL) which will represent the interests of all secondary-school teachers at whatever kind of school they teach.

The constituent bodies are the National Association of Philologists, which represents grammar-school teachers, the National Association of Secondary School Teachers, the National Association of Trade School Teachers, and the National Association of Commercial School Teachers.

The largest constituent body is the Bavarian Teachers' Association with its 30,000 members. Total membership of the new association is claimed to be in the region of 100,000.

The Bavarian Teachers' Association was the only one of the five bodies to include teachers of all categories. Primary and elementary school teachers are represented in the new association only through the Bavarian section.

The VDL specifically advocates the further development of a streamed general education because of conditions and the actual potential of the system.

This means that it does not advocate comprehensive schools in toto. It has suggested experiments in this direction the same way as the Education Council has.

The VDL also devotes itself to the question of conditions. It demands a reduction in the size of classes, a reduction of the number of lessons that a teacher must give and a complete ban [...] the administrative duties that the teacher now performs.

Salary must correspond to the teacher's level of education, to his hours of work and his responsibility.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 July 19[...])

SCIENCE

Nobel prize-winners meet at Lindau

ENZYME RESEARCH AND STUDENT PROTEST DISCUSSED

Twenty Nobel prizewinners from America, Sweden, Great Britain, Australia and the Federal Republic attended the 19th Nobel Prizewinners' Conference at Lindau which ended on 4 July. Count Lennart Bernadotte opened the conference in the presence of the Bavarian Prime Minister Alfons Goppel, the Archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal König, representatives from the Federal state governments, from foreign embassies and universities both in this country and abroad and 250 medical students. At the conference 14 holders of the Nobel Prize for Medicine gave lectures about their fields of research.

What we commonly call life appears to the eyes of biochemists as a chain of complicated chemical and physical processes which in their totality constitute the metabolism of a living cell or organism.

As all these processes must combine not only at the right place in the body but also at the right time it is essential that the speed of the individual processes is controlled.

The human body does this all the time. When a process runs too slowly it must be accelerated by catalytic agents. Nature provides these in a whole host of differing chemical compounds called enzymes.

At the 19th Nobel Prizewinners' Conference at Lindau Professor Axel H. Theorell of Stockholm talked of the history of enzyme research. His lecture showed how progress made in a fertile, though scientifically limited, field could unexpectedly prove of use in another subject which seems to be quite unrelated.

Professor Theorell said that enzyme research had made great steps forward in the last thirty years. In this relatively short time the production of hundreds of enzymes has become a matter of routine.

This statement is valid also for the analysis, already a straightforward task, of the primary structure of enzymes which resemble proteins in consisting of a chain of anything up to several hundred amino-acids.

The researcher into enzymes can gain a lot of information from the order of the individual amino-acids in the chain. The new science of biochemical palaeogenetics profits from the sequential analysis of enzymes and other proteins and the information gained about the structure of enzyme chains.

Deviations in the series of amino-acids can show researchers how long it must have taken to develop new forms out of the old ones by means of inherited change. Parallel relationships between different forms of life can also come to light in this way.

A very specialised study thus gained an essentially broader significance which had not been expected. The other 13 lectures dealt with the same theme—medicine – but their importance was much less obvious.

A further exception were the observations made by Professor Dickinson W. Richards of New York about Hippocrates in the context of history. He dealt mainly with the pressing importance that Hippocratic thought had for people and the treatment of sickness today.

It had to have this burning immediacy in today's world where rulers are uninformed, governments indifferent but doctors and other professional medical men more discerning.

Man thought that he was conquering nature but his efforts had a backlash. Gradually nature contests Man's right to have clean air to breathe, unpolluted water to drink, unpoisoned food to eat or live on land that is not overpopulated.

The human condition could be most effectively changed if people would only bear in mind the Hippocratic teaching that Man exists as part of nature and cannot exist over and above it.

Hippocrates teaches that Man belongs to nature and not the other way round. He must protect nature and not try to conquer it. Professor Richards claimed that although modern medicine is founded on Hippocratic principles his teachings are often neglected.

One lecture which took the audience straight into the controversy between university and modern society, but showed the possibilities of a practical solution, came right at the beginning of the conference.

In his lecture entitled 'The role of the university in analysing and solving social problems' Professor Georg W. Beadle cited the case of Hyde Park-Kenwood, the surburb of Chicago which contains the university.

After 1945 overpopulation and unemployment so demoralised the community that it seemed to be only a matter of time until it was completely neglected. Its eventual downfall seemed inevitable.

Then the University took a hand. Professors and students of all faculties volunteered to work in community organisations. They managed to halt the decay and effected a large-scale reconstruction of the community with the aid of scientific methods.

This is one example of the boundless opportunities that students have to turn a mere protest against the existing state of affairs to far more practical use. Professors too can cooperate in these activities without suffering a loss of reputation.

The Chicago experiment was an example of the advantage that students would gain if they descended from the isolation of their ivory towers,their state within a state, and mixed with the common people, meeting their most important problems square in the face. High-falutin' programmes are not wanted. What counts is a practical love for one's neighbour. Many of the audience were dumbfounded that such a topic was discussed at a Nobel Prizewinners' Conference, but they left with a far greater understanding of the problem.

(Handelsblatt, 4 July 1969)

First eye-bank established

The Director of the University Hospital in Würzburg, Professor Wolfgang Leydhacker, has announced the establishment of the first eye-bank in the Federal Republic.

He said that eye-banks are already operating in America, Great Britain, France and Italy.

After death the eyes of voluntary donors are kept in the bank at a temperature of minus 130 degrees centigrade. They are then used for research or other purposes.

The first priority of the eye-bank in Würzburg is to provide hospitals and specialists with corneas suitable for transplant.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 1 July 1969)

X-ray developments for dentistry

Siemens have developed an X-ray method which makes it possible to X-ray on one plate all the teeth on the upper and lower jaw. Previously it was necessary to take five or six plates. The new equipment is also able to take pictures of a general view of the jaw joints and the sinuses. A special plastic-covered tube, 8 cm in length and 12 mm in diameter is inserted in the mouth. The X-ray film is outside the mouth.

(Photo: Siemens)

Treatment of gas burns

The Luftwaffe's Medical Institute have tested continually throughout the last twelve months a way of treating victims of gas burns.

The new principle, invented by a Dutchman, involves the intensification of oxygen pressure in the tissues. The Dutch researcher saw that gas burns were caused by agents which can live and multiply only in an oxygen-free environment.

The only drawback of the new method of treatment is the cost. The new principle has however turned out to be more effective than all other therapeutic aids.

Gas burns were first described by the French surgeon Ambroise Paré (1510-1590). Wounds from shell splinters cause extended air pockets to form under the skin. When touched, the pockets make a crackling noise. Because of this the Frenchman Maisonneuve coined for the complaint the name 'Gangrène de gaz putride' which can be translated as gas gangrene.

American pathologist William Henry Welch (1850-1934) of Baltimore and the Marburg bacteriologist Carl Fraenkel (1861-1915) discovered at the same time, and independently of each other, the bacillus (now called the Welch-Fraenkel-Bacillus in their honour) which causes gas burns and saw that it could not live in contact with the normal atmosphere.

Parasites, bacteria, fungus and tape worms can often live without oxygen for long periods, if not continually. The scientific designation for such organisms is an anaerobe.

Gas burns are caused by clostrides which die as soon as they come into contact with oxgen. In the First World War thousands of wounded soldiers died of gas burns until the Marburg surgeon Paul Leopold Friedrich found a cure. He would cut around the edge of the wound so that the air killed off all the anaerobes.

In the Second World War gas burns were treated by surgical methods, by antitoxins and finally penicillin. None of the methods used were completely succesful in killing the bacilli.

Today when a wound infection is recognised to be a gas burn the patient is flown by helicopter to the Luftwaffe's Medical Institute at Fürstenfeldbruck. There he is taken to an oxygen pressure chamber here he stays for anything up to two hours– and this treatment is sometimes repeated several times one after another– under a constant pressure of approximately 30 lbs per square inch of pure oxygen. The treatment causes a rise in the pressure of the oxygen in the blood and the oxygen in the chamber can penetrate deep into the tissue and kill the bacilli causing the burns. There is another oxygen pressure chamber in Kiel.

Specially selected personnel who are used to the high pressure take care of the patient and attend to the technical side. After four hours they are relieved.

The patient's eardrums are protected from the high pressure by a tiny operation called paracentesis. The two tympanic membranes are each slit slighly while the patient is under local anaesthetic. In certain circumstances the high pressure treatment is extended to fifty hours. As yet this treatment has not failed.

While the patient is subjected to the high pressure the personnel stands outside the chamber and measures the pulse, breathing and heartbeat of the patient through wires. The staff is in constant control of the situation.

No patient has yet needed more than seven periods of treatment for the bacilli to be killed. The oedema decreases and gangrene which often proves fatal can no longer develop.

Gas burns are common in war but occur infrequently in peace time. In spite of this fact it has been worth building the chamber at the Medical Institute in Fürstenfeldbruck and training the personnel. Patients suffering from gas burns can be brought to Fürstenfeldbruck from all over southern Germany.

In Amsterdam where the method was developed the treatment of gas burns by antitoxins is already looked down on by doctors. The same principle has been tested successfully in the treatment of heart attacks.

(DIE WELT, 7 July 1969)

In spite of the boom problem, further economic measures from Bonn are not expected before the general election, that is to say, not before the formation of a new Federal government in the autumn. The Bundestag held its final session in the first week of this month. Now only the Bundesbank can apply the brakes, by means of credit restrictions.

An extraordinary report from the independent Committee of Experts urged the Federal government to reconsider revaluation of the Mark, or at least to extend the application of the fiscal measures applied. This has been substituted for revaluation. Karl Schiller, the Economic Affairs Minister, with this backing from the "five wise men", suggested to Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger that the tax on exports should be raised from four to six per cent. This would make exports dearer. At the same time purchase-tax on imports should be eased correspondingly, Schiller stated recently.

■ THE ECONOMY

Only Bundesbank can apply economic brakes now

He continued that home investments should be discouraged for the next nine months by means of suspension of tax concessions for capital outlay. However, Chancellor Kiesinger could not find an opportunity to gain the support of the vital majority in the ranks of the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists (CDU/CSU) to carry out Karl Schiller's suggestion before the Bundestag adjourned.

Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss, who is at present in a Würzburg hospital, was busy considering Schiller's proposals. According to the Economic Affairs Ministry Strauss has not openly rejected the suggestion. The Socialist Party (SPD) is prepared to accept Schiller's proposal for strengthened "substitute revaluation" measures. Because of the lack of support from the CDU/CSU, however, the Bundestag only took up the question of the stipulated duration of the four per cent tax substitute, which, according to the Act of November 1968, is only to apply until 31 March 1970.

In the opinion of the Economic Affairs Ministry, the economic situation calls for timely measures to damp down overheating. Production capacity has almost reached its limits, reserves of manpower are limited and demand is continuing to rise. On this point the Ministry and the independent group of experts are almost entirely in agreement.

Economists feel certain that unless additional measures are taken, the boom will reach such a level that, after the elections, prices will rise over a period of twelve months by four or five per cent.

Experts estimate that the next three months, though of particular interest to politicians, will not see the onset of a crisis. But now is the time to act if the new Federal government, which will presumably have the same Chancellor, is not to be burdened with tension and tribulation in the economics sphere. It is said that Karl Schiller has defined the situation in this way to Chancellor Kiesinger.

Economic problems are clearly seen from the viewpoint of the labour market, where comparatively full employment is on record. At the end of June the number of vacant jobs was up to 848,000. Statistics showed that 115,000 were unemployed. Figures for unemployment sank to an all-time low of 0.5 per cent. Foreign workers in this country, at present totalling 1.4 million, make the lack of manpower less noticeable.

In the building trade difficulties are expected as well. In the first four months of this year building contracts were up by eight per cent. New projects for dwellings were down by 2.4 per cent, for public buildings, down by 7.3 per cent, but for industrial construction demands were up by as much as 32 per cent.

Schiller emphasised in a memorandum to the Chancellor that the Economic Stabilisation Act, passed by the Grand Coalition, offers the chance in such a boom situation of applying the brakes to the ever-increasing foreign demand as well as to the home-market. This is why Schiller recommended the "second-best" solution, the increased "substitute revaluation" when his suggestion for an actual revaluation of 6.25 per cent was refused.

It is only in connection with this that the Economic Affairs Minister sees any sense in a stipulated suspension of tax concessions for capital outlay, which is possible for twelve months without the consent of the Bundestag according to terms of the Stabilisation Act. He emphasised that without taking steps to check influences from abroad on the economy any measures made within the country to damp down the boom would remain ineffectual because of continued high demand from abroad.

Karl Schiller's alternative suggestion, the combined application of these two measures would have required a bill which would probably have failed at reading in the Bundestag, even if the end of the present session had not curtailed deliberations.

As the Economic Affairs Ministry knows, now that Schiller's latest piece of initiative has come to nothing, only action on the part of the independent Bundesbank can have any sort of dampening effect on the boom, and that only to a limited extent.

Parallels are being drawn to the similar situation at the end of the fourth legislative period, in 1965, when Federal Chancellor Erhard left the task of easing the pressure on the economy to the Bundesbank. The difference in the present situation is that the economy will not be handed over so openly.

In Bonn it is postulated that the Bundesbank will raise the level of minimum reserves this month.

A further rise in bank rate, which at present stands at five per cent, seems on the cards, if the situation abroad makes this possible.

Action on the part of the Bundesbank in the sphere of Bonn's economic policies can only have limited effect, however. At present their hands are tied, since they must keep a regular flow of capital for foreign trade and avoid too many restrictive policies with the balance of trade excess at its present high level.

(DIE WELT, 7 July 1969)

Goodwill trade centre set up in Cologne

Sponsored by Glahé International Limited, Cologne, the first trade centre specially devoted to improving economic relationships and cooperation between East and West is to be built directly next to the site of Cologne's trade fairs.

Costs, estimated at 25 million Marks (more than 2.5 million pounds) will be raised, say Glahé, by Western European and American concerns.

At a recent press-conference in Cologne it was claimed that the first section of the new centre will be complete by the end of 1970. Apart from the Fairs and Exhibitions Company Limited of Cologne, construction will be supported by another company in Cologne, trading under the name "Europa Trade Center". Cologne will provide seven million Marks to cober the cost of the site by launching a new company. Negotiations concerning the launching of this company are already in progress, according to a statement by Cologne municipal authorities.

To carry out constructional and other developments a limited company and a limited partnership are being formed.

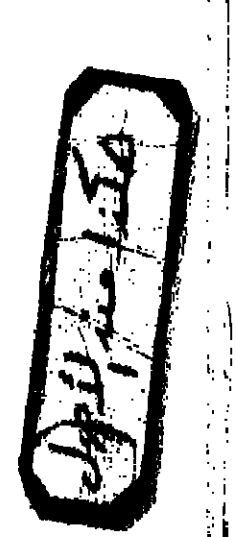
Instigators of this plan are making promises that the projected trade centre will have world-wide effect equal to that of the internationally famous Cologne Trade Fair. The latter is already playing an important role in East-West trade. Its effect will be enhanced by regular centralised exhibitions. In addition to this, the new centre will, if its planners' dreams are fulfilled, become an important crossroads for trade between developing nations and countries in the Eastern bloc. Contacts have already been made, in this direction.

Four buildings will make up the Europa Trade Centre in Cologne. At the front of the complex will be three skyscrapers each with 18 storeys and forming together a star shape, pointing skywards in three different directions. At the rear will be the exhibition hall, which will have four storeys and offer an area of more than 7,200 square yards to exhibitors.

In the exhibition area there will be ample parking space for cars; exit and entry ramps and a goods elevator will also be provided. Including space for parking on the roof terrace. 340 cars will be accommodated in the parking areas.

It is also intended to make provision for a heliport on the roof.

(Handelsblatt, 4 July 1969)



The Federal Republic is the only country in the World at the present moment giving incentives to importers and cutting exports. This change in the normal procedures of foreign trade for once fits the economic picture. Experts have accepted export taxes and import subsidies as an alternative to revaluation. But at the same time import centres from this country have been set up at five trade fairs abroad to advise exporters and indeed competitors, using money obtained from the Federal Republic taxpayers.

In particular the work committee for fairs and exhibitions in the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries (BDI) considers this reversal, promotion of exporting of household goods, to be illegal.

More to be welcomed are any incentives to importing, which do not use public funds. If increased imports to this country create (in accordance with currency exchange) increased exports, as is the case in trade with the East, then nothing but goodwill is to be expected.

An initiative, such as is required, is undoubtedly that of the Cologne architect and successful manager of fairs for trade with the Eastern bloc, Glahé, who has created a centre for Eastern trade in Cologne. After many years of Nowea Glahé has made a successful competitor to the Federal Republic pavilion at Eastern trade fairs. His company organises fairs and hires out equipment to exhibitors.

Many of this country's exhibitors at Moscow, even those who are not from

Export promotion at low cost

Berlin, have considered it inappropriate for a long time to trade under the black, red and gold flag of the Federal Republic. Sometimes because of "the colours" they have had to renounce one deal or another. For this reason Glahé may make several clients disloyal to Nowea.

Glahé has good relationships with the company responsible for fairs at the this firm's site in Cologne. The most important fair in the world for the exhibition of consumer goods can make sure that only the most superficial consideration of the fair will rob it of exhibitors, since the amount of ground available for the stands is over 7,200 square yards. This trade centre is in addition to other fairs.

It can be accepted from the organisers that the trade centre and the fair will complement each other. The name, Europa Trade Center has a cosmopolitan air and is reminiscent of similarly dubbed giant undertakings in New York, Rotterdan and Tokyo.

The financial and organisational side of the project show clearly that this is not the work of idealists, touched by the atmosphere of the World's great cities, but of hard-headed realists. American capital investment in the project is an important additional factor, but in no way a risky plunge into promotion of trade with the East, which is so despised in America. It is a cool, calculated piece of business.

Financial participation by Russia or other East European states may be expected, since the centre is to serve the export interests of the whole of Eastern Europe where the need for hard Western currency is never quenched. But participation in this manner is not expected from Glahé and partners, since it is known that in the socialist camp even today there is a certain reluctance towards expenses in connection with advertising and marketing. So the builders of the Trade Center are quite content if the nationalised monopoly firms of Eastern Europe, dealing with foreign trade, set up permanent offices there.

So far so good. But it is as well to be wary when a project of this sort with a demanding name is set up, and dedicates itself exclusively to trade with the East. Promotion of trade with developing countries should at present be looked upon as just an additional signpost.

This country's trade with the East has not been able to break through the five per cent barrier, since the war. The 15 per cent total of pre-war years has largely been absorbed by the GDR. It would be an illusion for the Federal Republic to expect a substantial increase. To avoid a drop in the present level of trade with the East could be looked upon as a success. To this extent the project in Cologne is of great value. The next two years will tell whether our Eastern partners are prepared to cooperate sufficiently.

(Industriekurier, 5 July 1969)

■ INDUSTRY

Illuminator of the world – Osram

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

Osram Limited (Berlin and Munich) opened their new research and development centre on 8 July, next to their administrative building, completed at the end of 1965 on Munich's Candidplatz costing approximately 20 million Marks.

Osram are celebrating their 50th anniversary. A forced amalgamation of the biggest producers of electric lighting equipment in Germany, half a century ago, has developed into a multi-national company with a world turnover of more than 600 million Marks. Production has branched out in many directions and as a producer of lighting methods the company has become a world-beater.

The brand name "Osram" is about 13 years older than the firm. It was registered in 1906 by the German Gaslight Company, one of the later founder members of the new company, based in Berlin.

As cradle of Osram, Berlin has the closest connections with developments in electrical products. Osram's history, spiced with countless technical and economic episodes, follows closely the ups and downs of the German electrical industry.

Thomas A, Edison, who succeeded in making a carbon filament lamp burn continuously in 1879 was one of the first and most successful of inventors, who had set themselves the task of producing a method of lighting from electricity.

Earlier still, Heinrich Goebel, a German mechnaic who had emigrated to New York in 1848 experimented with an electric lamp with a filament made of charred bamboo.

Only when Werner von Siemens invented the dynamo in 1866 was the barrier broken, and the way cleared for everyday use of electric illumination. Fifteen years later Siemens founded his own factory for production of electric light bulbs. He predicted: "It is likely that the use of electricity for lighting will become a commonplace in future and oust all older forms of illumination.

Edison's light bulbs made such an impression at the Paris Exhibition in 1881, that Emil Rathenau, who had already made his name in German industry as the founder of AEG saw their potential and one year later managed to obtain the German patents for Edison's invention.

Rathenau exploited the technical and economic potential of the light bulb by founding, first of all, a study group. In 1883 he started the German Edison Company, which later, as a result of expansion into other fields, became the General Electrical Company, (AEG). This company, along with Siemens & Halske was a founder member of Osram.

A third company to become part of Osram was Auer-Gesellschaft, which quickly realised the shape of things to come namely that the dominance of gas lighting was threatened by the advent of electricity. Auer's contribution to the development of the new form of lighting was to produce a bulb with a filament made from osmium, a metal which only melts at a very high temperature. Later tungsten (or wolfram) was used for the same reason, hence the brand name and later the name of the whole concern, which comes from the first syllable of osmium, and the last syllable of wolfram.

After obtaining patents and licences from General Electric, Siemens, AEG and Auer entered into a joint patent agreement in 1911, followed in 1914 by the founding of a lighting factory in Madrid on an equal-footing basis. Plans to establish a holding company in Germany were thwarted by the Great War. In 1919, with different political and economic conditions prevailing, these plans were put into practice.

Not the least of the tasks of the new company was to follow the intentions of the three founder members in seizing upon their successes abroad and broadening the foreign market which had begun to flourish before the War,

Osram developed up till 1939, largely as a result of a succession of pioneering achievements, including illuminations and car headlamps. As well as being one of the leading companies in Europe Osram established many branches abroad.

The original and main factory, situated in an eastern sector of Berlin was still in operation on 21 April 1945, when it was destroyed by a fire. By 12 July the first order was being met from a section of the building which had escaped. Osram's management had to seek new premises in the West when Berlin was blockaded. They moved first to Heidenheim in Württemberg, then to Munich.

But Berlin was not neglected. As well as works, laboratories and research cnetres in the Federal Republic, the Berlin works were extended and completely rebuilt.

Foreign branches were maintained and added to at great expense. Today Osram includes 15 factories in the Federal Republic and West Berlin and 16 foreign subsidiaries, most of which run their own factories.

Exports go to 139 countries all over the world. There are 13,000 emplayers at home, and 5,600 abroad. About 10,000 different kinds of lamp are on their stocklists, of which 4,000 are constantly in production. The 80-million-Mark capital is divided between Siemens (42.77 per cent), AEG-Telefunken (35.78 per cent) and International General Electric (21.45 per cent).

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 July 1969)

Osram's new research and development centre in Munich (Photo: OSRAM)

Demag – the company that stays young

At the 150th centenary of Demag, the giant mechanical construction factory at Duisburg, general manager, Wolfgang Reuter said: "We have the future on our minds, and we are already living in tomorrow's world." The jubilee report of the Company makes no mention of the past. Wolfgang Reuter spoke of the new technical terrain which was to be explored and Demag's expansion into a multinational concern.

Streamlining will come to the firm, a recent publication stated. Thirty-eight production groups will be concentrated into four sections (foundry construction, transport, construction machines, and compressors and plastics.)

Concentration in management will be balanced by decentralisation in production. Export trade will be largely handed over to foreign subsidiaries, where lower wage costs will bring benefits.

"The relief from pressure which this will bring to our plants in the Federal Republic will have a beneficial effect on the whole undertaking and will make buying more profitable," a spokesman for Demag doclared.

Turnover is to be doubled in five years, brought up to 2,000 million Marks. To achieve this, further participation must be gained.

"Machines for tomorrow's world" is the title of the programme on which the research and development departments of the firm are embarking. The jubilee report speaks of a factory running on thoughts and ideas, with the designers and technicians of the future working at electronic drawing boards and having dialogues with computers.

Demag believe that in future the key product will still be steel. But the foundries of the future will no longer suffer breaks in production. The combined, continuous production, blast furnace steel rolling-mill is not far away.

Cheaper current from helium filled, high temperature reactors makes new carbothermic processes possible for the reduction of iron ores and for the production of electro-steels. Development of gigantic electric reduction furnaces for the mining companies of the future has already begun.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 4 July 1969)

Mannesmann's profits up

Steel continues to enjoy a boom. This country's steel industry can look upon the immediate future with confidence, as 1969 promises to continue to bring success and looks like becoming one of the best years since the War. This applies as well to turnover and profits in the Mannesmann company, whose chairman of directors, Dr Overbeck announced increased dividends from seven to nine per cent for 1968.

If current trends continue, the head of Mannesmann, normally very cautious in his public statements, hints strongly at another possible increase in dividends this year. He said:"We have all the orders we need."

The company could handle as much as 5.5 million tons of crude steel if demand required. Mannesmann (including foreign subsidiaries) raised its production of raw steel in 1968 by 12 per cent to 3.4 million tons. Rolled-steel production was up by 15 per cent to 2.3 million tons.

Steel tubing production showed an increase of 18 per cent to 1.4 million tons. Coal gained 10 per cent, rising to 5.5 million tons, and, at the same time, tips of coal waste were almost completely disposed of.

Mannesmann's turnover increased by 14 per cent to 4,350 million Marks. Foreign subsidiaries contributed 875 million Marks to this total. Yearly profits, which increased from 57,6 million to 64.1 million Marks enabled 11.2 million Marks to be ploughed back into the company and 52.4 million (an increase of 11.3 million) to go towards increased dividends.

Turnover and production figures for the first quarter of 1969 showed further successes. Turnover in this country was up considerably more than exports. Eighteen per cent was quoted as the increase in turnover. The rise in production is even higher.

Company investments, at 157 million Marks, are down on previous years. Agreements reached with the works committee at the new Mannesmann tubeworks and the August Thyssen Foundry should help to overcome losses caused by the loss of tax concessions in the future.

At the main meeting on 3 July it was to be suggested that basic capital, at present standing at 581.8 million Marks should be uncreased by up to 125 million before 30 June 1974, by issuing new shares.

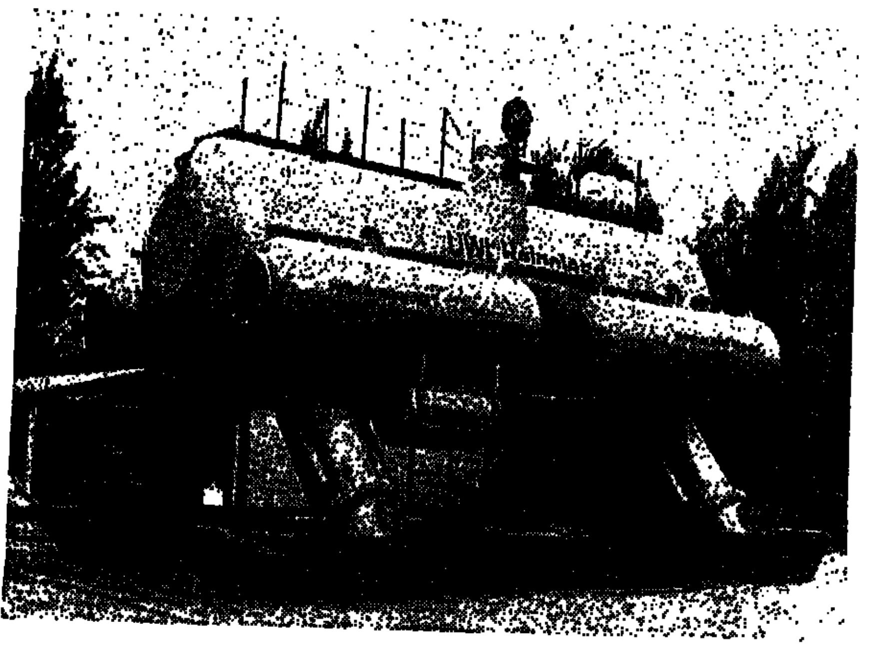
(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 3 June 1969)

OCEANOGRAPHY

Living in Davy Jones's locker

On the day the two American astronauts are scheduled to set foot on the Moon three Federal Republic aquanauts will for the first time be moving into their seabed home for some length of time.

Just over half a mile south-east of the dunes of Heligoland the three scientists will take up residence in the "Helgoland", an underwater laboratory perched on the seabed at a depth of roughly twelve and a half fathoms.



The deep sea laboratory 'Helgoland' (Photo: Drägerwerk)

Their submarine home was unveiled in Lübeck at the beginning of July. Over the next few years the U-boat-like structure mounted on floats will serve as a base for research the results of which will, amongst other things, play a major role in boosting the amount of food harvested from the sea.

The sealab is a pressurised cylindrical structure similar in shape to a horizontal central heating tank. The manufacturers, Drägerwerk of Lübeck, have in fact used furnace steel for this new research device. Journalists at the official showing in the Lübeck yard were able to clamber in through a waterproof door.

The inside is nearly fifteen feet in diameter but so full of instruments that the aquanauts who will live and work inside the capsule will not have a great deal of space. They will be as cramped as in a submarine but by no means as pushed for space as in the command capsule of a spacecraft.

At either end of the sealab there are two bunks, not perhaps the most comfortable accommodation, but tolerable enough for the spells of up to four weeks the aquanauts are to spend down below. The instruments the research scientists will use are ranged along the walls of the capsule.

Built-in measuring equipment and research devices are to be found at each post. In the middle of the thirty-foot long cylinder a small kitchen is incorporated on one side: It consists of an infra-red oven into which prepacked deep-frozen meals are prepared for eating.

The main meals will be supplied by Lufthansa, the same meals as those served on intercontinental Lufthansa flights. The oven is the same as the ones installed in aircraft cabins.

To one side of the oven there is a refrigerator and a sink and opposite the kitchen there is a shower, which is felt to be most important. After each venture on to the seabed the aquanauts need to warm up quickly. A hot shower will prove invaluable.

Alongside the shower is a toilet that is described as the most technologically complex WC in the world. Ten different valves process the contents since they cannot simply be pumped out into the surroundings.

The first aquanauts will spend ten days between the fine sand and the jutting rocks on the bed of the North Sea. Their daily and nightly schedules are worked out down to the smallest detail. Three times a day they will be allowed to leave the sealab for an hour at a time but they are not to venture out into the tricky currents of the cold, gloomy North Sea without a safety line.

The tow rope will link them with the sealab at all times. It will contain a telephone cable providing continual contact with a second aquanaut in the lab who will observe and control the diver's work outside.

The scientists' diving gear will consist of either cylinders of compressed air or a pipeline to the sealab. The next few months will show which is more suitable in the prevailing conditions. At all events these underwater ventures are not to last longer than an hour in order to prevent undue exertion.

The first team of aquanauts will include two scientists from Heligoland Biological Research Institute, which is to supervise experiments. They will be accompanied by a specialist in aeronautical medicine seconded from the Bad Godesberg Aerospace Research Institute.

The doctor will keep an on the spot eye on the aquanauts' health. The men down below will also be kept under continual observation by means of closed-circuit TV cameras and measuring equipment. At the Heligoland headquarters care is to be taken to ensure that no risks are taken.

Observation is to be maintained during the night when the aquanauts are asleep. Particular attention is to be paid to atmospheric conditions on board the sealab.

The aquanauts and their laboratory will maintain continuous contact with the surface and the mainland. This presented problems. The North Sea was the difficulty. 'The North Sea is dangerous," Professor Kinne, director of the Heligoland Biological Research Institute, declared.

So far underwater research facilities of this kind have only been tested in relatively calm and clear waters. America, Russia and France have, it is true, tried out similar laboratories, some of which have been lowered to greater depths. But whether in the Mediterranean or off the US coast, the water has always been warm and clear.

Off Heligoland three dangers are particularly acute: North Sea gales, treacherous underwater currents and the maelstroms of sand in which the four legs of the sealab are to embed themselves. Special facilities had to be arranged for safe supplies of fresh air, food, power and emergency moves to save an aquanaut in distress.

A gigantic buoy, the like of which has never before been seen in the North Sea, will float on the surface above the sealab. The buoy will be 43 feet long and weigh about seventeen tons. The air in the capsule will be continually exchanged for fresh air via the buoy.

One of the numerous safety precautions provided to cater for an eventuality is a one man rescue chamber in which an injured or sick aquanaut can be raised to the surface and rushed to hospital by means of a helicopter or one of the island lifeboats.

Initially the submarine research personnel will consits largely of marine biologists and medical specialists. The biologists, as Professor Kinne put it, want to transfer their experiments to the sea itself. They intend to carry out research that is difficult to perform on land or on board research vessels in the natural environment of fish and other marine creatures. By no means everything is known about the fauna of the North Sea.

Professor Kinne's long-term proposals for the establishment of breeding pens for fish and other marine creatures on the seabed. On these submarine farms the sea creatures that are at present considered to be expensive delicacies, such as lobsters, oysters, Dover sole and turbot are to be bred in large quantities for human consumption.

At the same time the sixty-ton sealab which cost more than a million Marks and has been financed by the Ministry of Scientific Research and a number of industrial concerns, mainly Drägerwerk of Lübeck, is to be used in medical research. The medical men are to measure and evaluate the ability of Man to work for any length of time underwater.

Federal Republic aquanaut teams will not consist solely of marine biologists and medical specialists, however. The fourth man on board is to be a scientist from another discipline. Diving enthusiasts have already offered to assist in the undertaking. One of the would-be aides is a woman but for the time being her chances of becoming the first female aquanaut are slender. Until further notice aquanauts are to be men only.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 July 1969)

AUTOMOBILES

Benz and VW expected to steal the show at Frankfurt

For weeks motoring enthusiasts have been discussing the innovations that are expected to be unveiled at the Frankfurt Motor Show from 11 to 21 September. The stars of the show this time are to be presented by Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz.

VW are to unveil the long-awaited Volks-Porsche, a 75-horse-power sports car with electronic fuel injection with bodywork built by Karmann of Osnabrück. A hot version of this sports model, developed jointly by Volkswagen and Porsche, is to have a 110-horse-power six-cylinder Porsche engine.

The 75-horse-power engine is to be incorporated in the 411, Wolfsburg's problem child at the moment. This should help to bridge the gap between the big Volkswagen and the competition, though it may not prove enough.

In other respects too the VW 411 is to be given a new look, including a new front end. For some time at least the 411 will have to serve as the sole Volkswagen in the upper bracket of family saloons. Even if the NSU K 70 is on show at Frankfurt the newcomer inherited from NSU, now a Volkswagen subsidiary, will not run off the assembly lines before the end of the year.

The other star of the show will be a Daimler-Benz beauty, the C 101, a two-seater sports model only three foot seven and a quarter tall, will be powered by a three-disc Wankel rotary engine with a chamber volume of 1,800 cc capable of developing at least 260 DIN horse power at 7,000 rpm and, on paper, of reaching 175 miles an hour.

Starting next year an initial run of 1,000 C 101s is to be manufactured at more than 30,000 Marks a time. Later on a hot version powered by a four-disc Wankel engine is to be manufactured. It will develop 340 DIN horse power and reach approximately 190 miles an hour.

This will boost even the Wankel image, since the Mercedes design engineers have built a car around the engine, a chassis and body that for the first time really utilise to the full the specific advantages of the rotary engine, its compact size and power to weight ratio. The C 101 proves that Daimler-Benz have not been resting on their Silver Arrow laurels.

NSU and Auto Union, the two merged VW subsidiaries, are not expected to present any new developments. There are long waiting-lists for the models at present in production. The Ro 80 was originally to be available in one of two hot (140 hp?) versions but this now seems unlikely. The 115-horse-power standard version is certainly to be supplied with iodine headlights and a few other extras. Auto Union are to unveil a 115-horse-power Audi coupe.



The new 110 hp sports car, a joint development undertaken by VW and Porsche (Photo: Guido Haug)

BMW, the only independent motor manufacturers in the country, have rounded off their splendidly-selling range so well that only variations are still possible. The 2000 models, for instance, are to be available with Kugelfischer fuel injection as an optional extra.

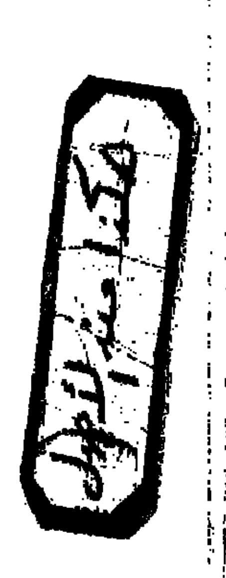
Opel have next to nothing new to offer. There is talk, though, of a new diesel engine specially designed for the Rekord. The Rüsselsheim development division, a decidedly independent unit, is to unveil two sports car studies to test customer appeal. Let it not be forgotten that the present Opel GT models were based on specials unveiled at Frankfurt in 1965. Maybe this September will bring a foretaste of the 1973 Opels!

Ford's of Cologne are to present a newcomer at the top end of the Taunus range, the 26 M, with a 2.6-litre, 140-horse-power engine that, it is reasonable to assume, will be built into the Capri.

Foreign manufacturers will also be active at Frankfurt again. For most Common Market manufacturers this country is by far the most important export market. The most active manufacturer will be Fiat, who are to exhibit the 128 and 130, both already unveiled but not yet on sale in this country.

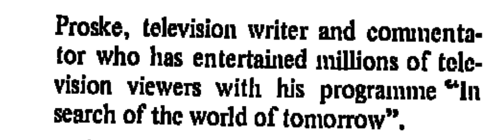
Fiat subsidiary Autobianchi will be unveiling two other newcomers at Frankfurt, the A 111 and 112. The A 112, powered by the 900-cc engine of the Fiat 850 sports coupe, is claimed to be capable of nearly ninety miles an hour, while the 111 is practically a Fiat 124 S with a transverse-mounted, front-wheel

Continued on page 15



THIS ODD WORLD

Our lives in twenty years' time – exhibition in Hamburg



Today and tomorrow are to be the themes of the exhibition "You and Your World" that is to be staged at Hamburg's Planten un Blomen from 22 to 31 August. The exhibition will include a special feature entitled *Glimpse of the Future* which will deal with leisure, education and town planning in the future. "Electronics – made intelligible for all" will give the layman some idea of technical developments.

The City of Hamburg will also be represented at the exhibition with special stands from various departments of the City's government. The stands will give some idea of what the City provides in the way of facilities for its citizens.

It is also proposed to have a stand displaying the work done by the schools for mothers in Hamburg. This stand will be managed for the first time in cooperation with the schools for mothers organisations in the Catholic Church and the churches of Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein.

One of the main organisers of the section of the Planten un Blomen exhibition *Glimpse of the Future* is Rüdiger Proske, television writer and commentator who has entertained millions of television viewers with his programme "In search of the world of tomorrow".

Rüdiger Proske has done much work studying means of making the exhibition as graphic as possible. Visitors will be able to obtain information about the forms the future will take and recent developments, ask specialists questions, take part *in education courses organised in the* most modern way and observe how people will be using their leisure time in ten or twenty years' time.

The most important feature of the exhibition will be programmed teaching. Visitors will be able to take part in audio-visual lectures and with digital calculating training which make calculations with computers so easy.

In an electronics laboratory people will be able to toy with the most difficult problems that beset the technical world.

More than 800 exhibitors will take part in the exhibition, explaining to be public the problems of the future and the wonders of our technological age today and tomorrow.

Apart from the sections described above special emphasis will be given to themes dealing with the home and the kitchen, living and interior decoration, fashion, leisure, health and sport.

(DIE WELT, 7 July 1969)

Judo and dancing at teenage fair in Düsseldorf

Düsseldorf is to stage for the first time in this country a fair for teenagers and people in their early twenties. The fair is to take place from 23 to 31 August and will be entitled "Exhibition for Young People". The main feature of the fair will be to give young people a comprehensive survey of various consumer goods industries. More than a 100 firms will be taking part dispaying fashions, cosmetics, cars, furniture, radio and record players, drinks, confectionery and many other goods.

The magazine *Bravo* proposes to stage a gala evening on the opening night, 23 August, presenting fifteen international top of the pops stars. On 30 August a dance has been arranged at which the young will be able to take the floor to the music of bands and beat groups from abroad and from this country. A firework display over the Rhine will climax this evening.

On every day of the fair a nine-hour-long non-stop programme of music will be open to visitors in a special hall in the fair area. In this hall people will be able to dance, fashion shows will be arranged, Go-Go girls will be there as hostesses and many short films will be screened. Two beat bands will be playing for nine hours each day, six judo instructors will be showing the secrets of the art of self-defence and a dancing teacher will be in attendance to show visitors the latest dance hits. There will be a hall where the latest in pop can be heard and close by a Hi-Fi centre where the latest classical records will be available.

For two hours each day a star goalkeeper will be standing at the goal mouth to catch visitor's shots. Eberhard Schöler, table tennis ace, will be available to give games to visitors. ADAC, this country's motoring organisation, will arrange daily contests for young car drivers.

(Handelsblatt, 10 July 1969)

Wine outlay

Households have spent on average 62 Marks on wine least year, according to recent statistics. A wine information agency in Mainz stated that with this sales record domestic wines have held their position in the market.

Home sales of inland produce represented 78 per cent of overall turnover.

(Hannoversche Presse, 13 July 1969)

Pills to prevent shop-lifting

Professor Siegfried de Boor of Cologne plans to couteract shop-lifting by means of pills and psychology. He plans to increase the effect of tranquillizers which are already on the market.

The pills should subdue aggression so that the person who has taken the pills is calmed and can withstand temptations.

Professor de Boor said that it would take two years of daily treatment to cure a woman who had been sentenced to jail for stealing from a department store.

(Münchner Merkur, 21 June 1969)



Homes in 2000 AD

Alfred Winkler, an engineer in Düsseldorf, has designed this multi-purpose circular block of flats for the year 2000 AD. The design can be adopted to combine the living accommodation with a hospital, hotel, flats including a shopping centre or an office block. Much interest has already been expressed for this design of the future. (Photo: A.

Health Minister to star in film

Käte Strobel, Minister for Health, may well be appearing as a star in a film in the near future. The Minister has provisionally agreed to take part in an educational film entitled, "Darling or How shall I tell my Daughter". Käte Strobel will be asked to explain to *a 16-year-old* girl who bristles at the *idea* of asking her parents about sexual *matters*, the intricacies of the sex atlas that the Health Ministry has recently produced.

The sex atlas was produced at the instigation of Käte Strobel and is to be introduced into schools for sex education this autumn.

The Health Minister, who is an SPD member of government, is of the view that criticisms of the sex atlas so far produced have not been particularly valid. In an interview Käte Strobel said: "The sex atlas provides biological information concerning sexuality in human beings. This is quite obvious from the sub-title of the book."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 July 1969)

ORDER FORM

I / We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE at the following rates (additional costs for airmail postage in brackets):

Six months	DM 12.00 (3.90)	U.S.$ 3.00 (1.00)	£ 1/ 1/ 4 (7/—)
Twelve months	DM 20.00 (7.80)	U.S.$ 5.00 (1.95)	£ 1/16/— (13/11)

(Underline whatever applicable)

The amount may also be paid in your country's currency

Messrs / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Name: ....

Profession: ....

Street: ....

City: ....

Country: ....

Please return the completed order form to:

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE, REINECKE VERLAG, GMBH,
23 Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22, Federal Republic of Germany

SPORT

Rowing as sport for youth is too much neglected

It all began with a megaphone shattering the peace and quiet of an idyllic lakeside town. The staccato commands echoing from the banks of Küchensee lake, Ratzeburg, made people in the zonal border-town start, as though they were being told to walk less sloppily along the promenade.

People who walked along the wooded banks of the lake could hardly fail to miss the figure of the tireless schoolteacher on his bicycle, following the progress of his boats with eagle eyes. The teacher was Karl Adam.

This was about ten years ago, and shortly before the Rome Olympics Karl Adam's eights crew reckoned there were only two possibilities. "Either we win the Olympic gold medal or Karl Adam wins the Tour de France on his bicycle."

The eights came in ahead of the competition, breaking the US monopoly. Until then American eights crews had won every single Olympic gold. Ratzeburg became a focus-point of international rowing and the eights crew trained by Karl Adam were lauded by all and sundry.

A small town with nothing to boast of but an attractive location and a medieval cathedral suddenly joined Philadelphia, Moscow, Sydney and Mexico City as an international byword, doing wonders for a sport that had progressed modestly indeed in this country since the war. Suddenly the Federal Republic of Germany was everywhere acclaimed as the leading rowing country in the world.

Rowing in this country had the good fortune of having in Walter Wülfing, the then head of the rowing association, an impulsive man at the top who was capable of winning people over when the need arose.

There was no shortage of good trainers either. Adam, Volle, Cohnen, Wiebke and others are cases in point. But the really promising youngsters were hooked by the earthy Ratzeburg teacher who has since been promoted to head of department almost against his will and disrespectfully refers to the lake that surrounds Ratzeburg on three sides as the "spittoon."

"You have to keep 652 things in mind in rowing," he once said. "You need only forget one and everything goes by the board." But nothing did while the great eights crews were given their final polish by the Ratzeburg mathematics teacher.

Karl Adam became the rough-hewn key figure of a sport that up till then had, since the war, distinguished itself more by its social activities than by international sporting successes. Yet Adam was usually to be seen at regattas in full proletarian attire: cloth cap, corduroy trousers and leather jacket.

Criticised by many pundits to this day, Karl Adam held the most extreme views of all trainers, but success proved him right, International rowing experts made pilgrimages to Ratzeburg to ask his advice. Adam delivered lectures all over the world ("We make no secret of our training methods," he said often.) and his pupils set about beating the master with his own weapons.

As far as the eights are concerned they have yet to succeed. At Mexico City Karl Adam's eights combination lead the field again. But in other classes the going was more or less downhill.

By the 1966 world championships Bled at the latest it was clear to even the most dedicated optimists that this country's oarsmen had been outpaced, particularly by oarsmen in the other part of Germany.

The rowing association has made a virtue out of necessity and, with the aid of industrial support, set about unerringly promoting promising youngsters. For oddly enough the difficulties begin with the failure of parents to realise that rowing is a fine sport for children. This difficulty is one that the oarsmen, led by president Claus Hess, intend to eliminate.

The only serious prerequisite for membership of a rowing club is the ability to swim. A minimum of kit is required, plus, perhaps, a change of underclothes and a towel should the youngster fall into the water.

Subscriptions for juniors vary but are as a rule no higher than those of football clubs and in return the club puts expensive equipment at the children's disposal. Children are wherever possible started on a lightweight plastic one-man boat costing about 1,200 Marks. This small boat, which calls for a good deal of balance, soon reveals talent.

"No entry for unauthorised persons" signs around clubhouses are a far from uncommon signs like that all over the



place," notes Martin Fick of the national rowing association.

They must go, and with them the mistaken assumption that the moment anyone enters a clubhouse he will be confronted with a membership form. The association would like at all costs to persuade the seemingly unauthorised persons that rowing is not a snob's sport.

Successful as Karl Adam may have been in promoting rowing in this country with the Olympic successes of his eights crews the seven boats that enter the Olympics are not the be all and end all of rowing.

Nearly 70,000 people belong to clubs affiliated to the association. Most of them keep rowing until they reach pensionable age at the very least. How come, the layman who imagines rowing to be the latterday equivalent of toiling away as a galley slave may wonder.

Well, despite competitive sport club rowing is still first and foremost hiking by boat, as it were. A trip down the Moselle, for instance, on which the stroke depends less on the cox than on the general atmosphere of the crew.

Senior members go on tours, having their equipment driven by one member of the crew from one landing stage to the next. This is an ideal way of countering the lack of movement in society today.

There are few sports in which the handicapped, the blind, for instance, can equal the healthy in performance to the same extent as this is possible on a rowing tour. Tours are something this country has to offer over and above international regattas. This year for the first time an international tour organised by this country is to be held.

Solid craft that can take a knock of two are used and it is worth noting that there is at least one boat afloat in this country that is equipped with a special pulley device to enable the cox to ply his oars with bottles of booze.

Racing specialists also go on tour. In competitive sport a rest works wonders. But for beginners the association runs "teach-in" tours. Currents must be learnt and it takes good map-reading to row from Hamburg to the Rhine.

To retain sporting incentive tour competitions with badges for the successful crews are held. To qualify at least 200 miles must be rowed and at least forty miles on two consecutive days. Youngsters are not allowed to do more than thirty miles a day.

Rowing as most people practise the sport calls for the ability to forget social differences and concentrate on the sport in hand. To this extent tour rowing has much in common with the competitive sport advocated by a man such as Karl Adam.

(DIE WELT, 4 July 1969)



Proud horsemen

Federal Republic riders won the Nations' Prize, at Aachen, beating Britain and Switzerland. This is the second Federal Republic success this year after the win at Rome two months ago. Riding from left to right is Gert Wiltfang on Extra, Hans-Günter Winkler, on Turphy, Alvin Schockemöhle on Donald Rex and Hartwig Steenken on Simona. (Photo: Horstmüller)

Benz and VW at Frankfurt

Continued from page 13

drive engine with roughly the same performance as the rear-wheel drive 124.

Autobianchi sales abroad are to be handled by Citroen dealers. Fiat, it will be remembered, own a stake in the French firm.

Alfa-Romeo, state-owned, may well exhibit the 55- to 60-horse-power front-wheel drive 1100 models designed for manufacture in the firm's new Naples factory.

Peugeot are to unveil the new 304 at the Paris Motor Show in October and Simca, although presenting improvements in detail to the entire range, are not expected to present their six-cylinder model.

The new DAF saloon, on the other hand, will be a feather in Simca's cap, powered as it is by the 81-horse-power engine of the Simca 1501 Special – with, of course, the Variomatic automatic transmission of the Dutch firm.

Citroen and Renault will not have much in the way of innovations to offer, particularly as the R 6 and the new R 12 are not to be exported to this country.

Despite interesting designs the other foreign manufacturers continue to be outsiders on the domestic market, partly because of the Common Market tariffs, partly because they lack service networks. Even so, their presence at Frankfurt increases competition on the home market, Today's outsiders are often tomorrow's competition, witness the Japanese.

(Industriekurier, 10 July 1969)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0 60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1 50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0 05
Burma	K 0 60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4 40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ — 20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0 60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0 85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0 50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30 —
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2 50
El Salvador	C 0 30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0 15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0 20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft. 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40 —
Liberia	Lib $ 0 15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0 90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0 60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0 10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0 10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d